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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2919
VOL. CXXIV

JANUARY 18, 1936

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.

The Biggest Space Advertising Campaign ever undertaken for an Eye Cosmetic is now appearing in the National Papers. We invite your co-operation in our aim to put Būty-Lash on the dressing tables of at least a million women

Try 1 dozen boxes, assorted 6 black, 3 brown, 1 dark brown, 1 chestnut and 1 blue—complete with Showcard at 20/- dozen, subject to the usual 10% cash and display allowance if part of a 24/- Būtywave order . . .

Also available in green for stago, cinema and evening use.

THE ONLY TEST OF AN EYE COSMETIC



Test it in an eye-bath

Būtylash is applied like an ordinary eye cosmetic. But in addition to the brush for applying there is another brush for polishing with water.

In a few seconds after applying it is dry. Not the brittle hardness of 'enamel' eye cosmetics, but a *plastic* dryness which enables the lashes to be curled and *stay curled*. And all the time you have a fascinating 'eye appeal' of soft brilliance.

From breakfast to bedtime you have these beautiful lashes—with never the slightest risk of caking or beading or smearing on the face. To give an extra polish to your lashes

THE ONE YOU NOW USE



Now you see how your present eye cosmetic "runs" and beads and smears when wetted. That is what happens when you laugh or cry or when your eyes run with the wind.

No matter how expensive the eye cosmetic is, the result is just the same.

THE ONE YOU WILL USE



With Būtylash—this really marvellous new eye cosmetic—the wet runs off like water from a duck's back.

Never so smear however much wetted. In fact you actually polish with water!

in a moment at any time just moisten them with the brush (or your finger tip) .

* * *

Even as important to you is the fact that Būtylash *feeds* the lashes and helps them to grow long and sweeping. A really great and pleasant surprise awaits you when you first use Būtylash. Go to any Chemist or hairdresser and get your Būtylash outfit.

BŪTY-LASH

-and you polish with water!



2/6
complete outfit

The Būtywave Company . . . 5 Rampayne St., London, S.W. 1

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EUTHYMOL

PROFITS
COME
EASILY

SEND FOR TERMS

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.
50, BEAK STREET
LONDON
W.1

Scientific Toilet Preparation
Euthymol TOOTH PASTE
PARKE, DAVIS & Co. LONDON

On the "Chemists' Friends" List

Why you should stock

MULTIVITE

PELLETS

The Five Essential Vitamins
A B₁ B₂ C & D
in a chocolate pellet

1. An immediate demand will result from the circularisation of 41,000 doctors which is now being carried out.
2. A forceful and well designed pack and display outer will attract the public.
3. A good profit is shown and special display terms are available.
4. Multivite Pellets are on the P.A.T.A. and on the "Chemists' Friends" list.



Retail Price 4/6 per tin of 60 pellets

A product of THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD., LONDON, N.I.

GREAT SUCCESS OF WHITE, STAINLESS



Even we have been surprised by the overwhelming success of the new, White Vick brand Vapour-Rub. Public approval of the change has much to do with the new records that our sales are making this season.



Still a little Amber Vick available.

A few conservative customers still ask the chemist for the old Amber Vick. Though we intend to drop the amber, so as not to complicate stocks, we have a little of both sizes left. This can be assorted with White, direct or through your wholesaler.

Show Material.

The demand for show material was such that most chemists are already well provided. We had to double our printing order for "Cold Facts" and have none left. The window-bills announcing White Vick are ready now. A few counter-cards are still available.

Stronger Advertising.

Still stronger advertising in the New Year will force Vick sales yet farther on their upward path. The steady progress of Vick in the last 11 years ensures it a good display by every chemist who wants his fair share of winter profits.



New Pack.

From the 1st January for some weeks the 1/3 White Vick, as well as the 2/- size, will include a free sample of Vick-Vatronol. This 1/3 package will be packed in new dozen-containers even better designed for counter-display than hitherto.

1/3

TRIAL SIZE

PRICES

All Vick products on best terms show a profit of 32·3% on turnover, 48% on cost

2/-

DOUBLE JAR

Vick brand Vapour-Rub	-	-	11/3 per doz., with 5% discount on 6 doz. assorted
Vick-Vatronol brand Nasal Medicament	13/6	per doz., with 5% discount on 6 doz.	
Vick brand Lozenges	-	-	4/6 per doz., with 5% discount on 6 doz.

With a display bonus of 5% on £4 or over



effective, 6d. line sells fast if a display-container is kept at the point of sale on the counter.

TASTE GOOD HELP THE THROAT

"We cannot afford to leave Vick Lozenges off the counter during the winter."
This is what the men who run the best-paying chemists' shops in the country say to us.

There is no doubt that this pleasant,

A Record Start—Still Advancing

When first introduced in November 1933, Vick brand Lozenges made a record start. In a few weeks they were in the lead. Mild as last winter was, they made a big advance, and this winter, with more favourable weather and strong advertising, Vick brand Lozenges are again breaking their own record.

SAMPLES. If you have any Vick without Vatronol samples, ask us for some samples; we still have a few thousand.

LEAFLETS. Attractive leaflets explaining the "Vick Plan" are available for distribution.

70% LESS TIME LOST FROM COLDS

The introduction of Vick-Vatronol has made possible the "Vick Plan for the Better Control of Colds"; Vatronol to stop colds at the first sign; Vick to shorten colds that are not so stopped. Clinical Tests of this plan, conducted in schools by medical officers, have shown that children who follow it lose 70% less time from colds.



Slow Beginning—Good Progress

Vick-Vatronol was introduced last winter. We did not expect a smashing success like that of the Lozenges, but that a good foundation was laid is shown by the fact that over 90% of the chemists in Great Britain had a regular sale by the end of last season. This winter, with the support of doctors and chemists, and backed by heavier advertising, Vick-Vatronol sales are rapidly improving on last winter. Like Vick, it will pay you if you make your shop known as the place to get it.

NEWBERY & PHILLIPS, LTD., 31-33 BANNER ST., LONDON, E.C.1



The DIONNE QUINS are HERE !

Dr. Dafoe and the local Rexall Druggist Co-operate

Away up in a distant part of the Province of Ontario, Canada, five little Canadians play and sleep away the hours, never dreaming they are world-famous.

The progress of the Dionne Quintuplets is front-page news, and their precarious hold on life at the beginning aroused sympathetic interest. Upon the country physician, Dr. Dafoe, by whose hand their frail craft was launched on the sea of life, the eyes of the world have been focussed for over 15 months.

Rexall Chemists the world over rejoice to know that with a world of products to choose from, Dr. Dafoe elected to use

Puretest and **Firstaid**
Cod Liver Oil **Cotton Wool**

Illustration shows coloured cut - out Window Display available for Rexall Chemists.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY LTD., NOTTINGHAM

Professor Hint's

SECOND TALK - - SERVICE



When you want glass containers
think of *Professor Hint*

Service is a word often used but devoid of meaning.

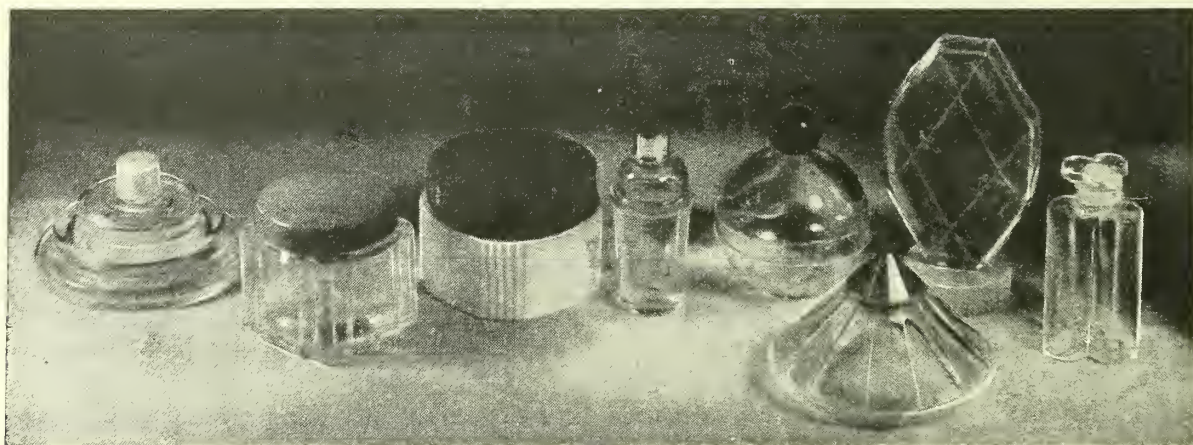
THE I.B.C. SERVICE indicates a perfect meshing of all departmental wheels. This enables us literally to put at your disposal the entire staff of our offices, showrooms, warehouses and factories, through the medium of our directors, salesmen, and managers.

This is effected by—

EXPERIENCE
CO-OPERATION
EFFICIENCY
EXACTITUDE
PROMPTITUDE

indicating
THE I.B.C. SERVICE

Service survives the fiercest Competition



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PHONE : MET. 6161 (4 lines)
GRAMS : AUTREFOIS, TELEX

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WITH CONCEALED THREADS
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Telephone No. 1434 Royal

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**DRUGS, GALENICALS, PILLS, TABLETS,
CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMISTS'
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TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE AND PACKED
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Our Laboratories are under the constant supervision of a highly qualified Staff

ALL ORDERS DISPATCHED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED

Unsurpassed for Quality & Value

'Marvo' *Regd.*
TOILET ROLLS

4¹/₂ D
PER ROLL

MEDICATED
SOFT
ABSORBENT
STRONG
SOLUBLE

*Our Bonus offer
brings you ...*

46²/₃ D
profit on the selling price
of a gross.

DISPLAY
MATERIAL
available.

Showcards to make
effective counter and
window displays may be
obtained FREE from your
usual Wholesaler.



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BRITISH
STATIONER
ANNUAL

SPECIAL BONUS OFFER
for **6** weeks only

Between February 1st and March 14th we are making a very generous introductory BONUS OFFER in return for a 4 weeks' Window Display within a year. For every 4 dozen rolls ordered (up to a maximum of 1 gross) we give you 1 dozen rolls absolutely free, which brings your usual net profit of 33¹/₃% up to the amazing figure of 46²/₃%! MARVO is a toilet paper which, in your customers' interests, as well as your own, you ought always to recommend. It is estimated by Doctors that a very large proportion of the public suffers painfully from rectal ailments of one kind or another, and it is of the utmost importance that only the very finest and purest toilet paper should be used. MARVO, made entirely in England from the pulp to the finished product, is an entirely new, unglazed paper, far softer, more absorbent and more economical in use than many other much higher-priced toilet rolls. Free sample roll gladly sent you upon application.

Manufactured by the makers of SAMARITAN Toilet Rolls:
St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., London, E.17

And still they come !

Testimonials re Chemist's Own Brand

"Many thanks for the C.O.B. order received last week. The scheme is very well carried out and is a great improvement on any other line of packed preparations we have handled."

◉ ◉ ◉

"I am in receipt of your special carton designed for my own exclusive use, in connection with my Pharmacy. I should like to say how very satisfied I am with the suggestion, which is ideal in every respect. It will give me great pleasure to recommend your original idea to my fellow Pharmacists."

◉ ◉ ◉

"I am more delighted than I can say at the way in which you have given me exactly what I desired. I enclose my first order to be executed under the brand."

◉ ◉ ◉

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B	=	BRAND	=	BRIGHTON

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 ON
 AN
OUTLAY
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10^{D.}
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80%



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AS FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1936

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ALL NUMBERS



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No. D457 No. D456

WILL BE REDUCED AS FROM THE ABOVE DATE

THE NEW PRICE LIST CONTAINS PARTICULARS
OF OUR SEASON'S NOVELTY

No. D460

"CENTRE COURT" PIQUE TENNIS SHADES

IN WHITE AND DELICATE PASTEL SHADES
WITH WHICH YOU SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED
AS THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS IS SURE TO GIVE
THEM A WIDE SALE

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1936, WE SHALL
BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE

FOR RE-WRAPPING WITH NEW PRICES

ANY EXISTING STOCKS, WHICH WILL BE RETURNED
CARRIAGE PAID, TOGETHER

WITH CREDIT NOTE FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE

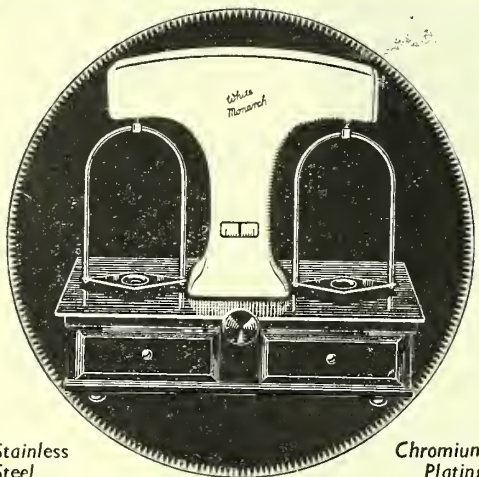
WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE IMPROVED PRICES WILL HELP
TO POPULARISE STILL FURTHER THIS WELL KNOWN RANGE

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BROTHERS LIMITED

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WHITE MONARCH THE MODERN ENCLOSED DISPENSING BALANCE



Stainless
Steel

Chromium
Plating

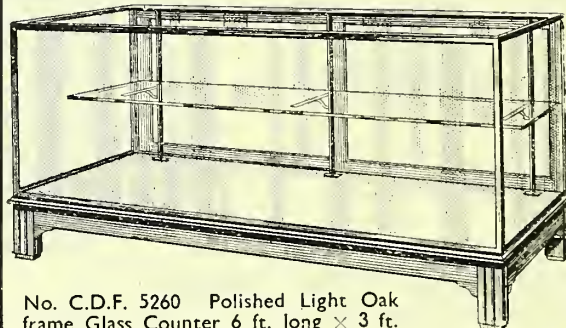
Entirely protected from dust and fumes by the white
porcelain enamelled housing. Strongly made to
withstand hard usage and yet retain its sensitivity

ASK YOUR SUNDRIES HOUSE TO
SHOW YOU ONE

WILLIAM A. WEBB, Ltd.
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GLASS COUNTERS INCREASE YOUR TRADE

We can prove it



No. C.D.F. 5260 Polished Light Oak
frame Glass Counter 6 ft. long x 3 ft.
high x 2 ft. deep—Drawn plate glass—
interior fitted 1 row of 12" shelves.

£8 10 0

Mahogany finish **£8 15 0**

Gladly supplied upon an initial payment of 15/-

Let us send you particulars in our List No. C.D. 1600

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Holloway, London, N.7

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MAW FASHION
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AND SUNDRIES
FOR 1936**

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WITH HIS 1936 SPRING GOODS RANGE**

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The Old



THE NEW

Size and Contents
remain the same



THE NEW PACK

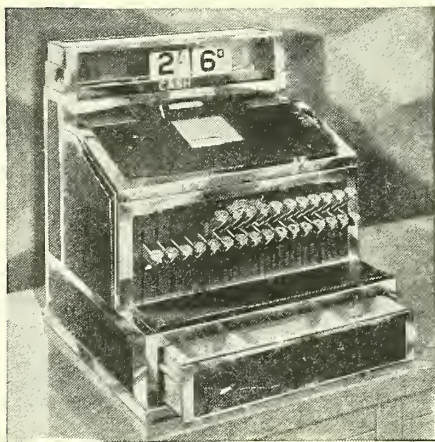
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OR ON COUNTER

A Tonic for Benbow Sales

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ALSO IN 1/2-GALL. AND 1-GALL. CANS.

Order through your usual wholesaler

BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE CO., LTD.
2 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1

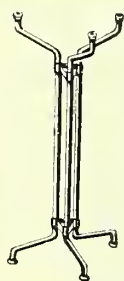


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CASH REGISTERS
and enjoy peace of mind
as well as bigger profits.

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DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC ALUM PRECIPITATED TOXOID

Briefly described as

A.P.T.

(EVANS)

A potent prophylactic for
producing immunity against
diphtheria with a
SINGLE DOSE

The principle underlying the administration of A.P.T. is that absorption from the site of inoculation should not be more rapid than the ability of the body to utilize it. Rapid absorption, as with the older prophylactics, results in excretion of much of the immunising agent, thus necessitating three doses before complete immunisation can be effected.

The dose of A.P.T. (EVANS) is contained in a volume of 1 c.c., which is injected subcutaneously. It is safe and highly efficient. Many Medical Officers are using it in the immunising of children against diphtheria.

Issued in

Containers of 1 c.c. (1 dose) - 3/6 each
Containers of 10 c.c. (10 doses) - 21/- each

Usual trade terms

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DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTICS WILL BE
SENT TO PHARMACISTS ON REQUEST

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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd.

Manufacturers of Fine Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Biological Products

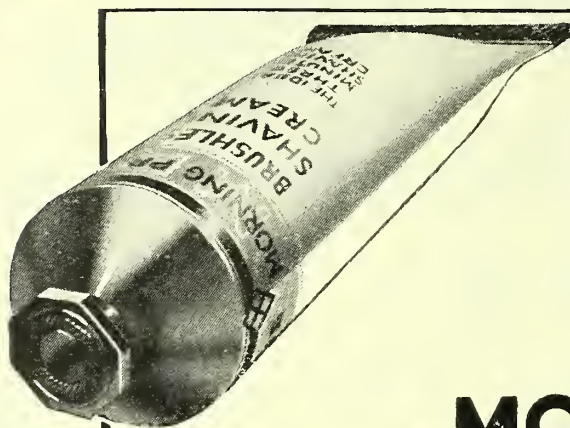
LIVERPOOL

LONDON E.C. 1

DUBLIN

NEWS *about the new brushless*

SHAVING CREAM



Here is the Product

You've Always Wanted

For quick sales, for increasing sales and repeat orders there's no product to equal 'Morning Pride' Brushless Shaving Cream. It's the shaving cream the public has always wanted; it's the shaving cream that brings you profits and quick turnover. Display it on your counter and it's bought by the customer.

And because 'Morning Pride' is a sound product widely advertised in the National press, your customers will ask for it again, and again . . . and again.

WINDOW DISPLAY COMPETITION

1st PRIZE £30 . 2nd PRIZE £20 . 3rd PRIZE £10
and 50 6s prizes.

The above prizes will be awarded to the retailers who submit photographs of a window displaying 'Morning Pride' Brushless Shaving Cream. Showcards, cartons and display material and particulars obtainable on enquiry from the Distributors.

MORNING PRIDE

REGD.

THE RAZOR READY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

PRODUCT OF FAIRY DYES LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.

For particulars of attractive Initial Order terms write

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD

86 CLERKENWELL ROAD LONDON, E.C.1



THESE STANDS CREATE BUSINESS

The Laleek Stand as illustrated is unique both in its restrained dignity of design . . . and in its universal suitability for displaying a selection of my Preparations. You will appreciate that you are not limited to the display of the preparations shown, they may be changed at will . . . thus creating a regular interest and increasing demand for Laleek preparations.

THE
LALEEK
DISPLAY
STAND



The Laleek range of medically approved beauty aids, patronised by Royalty, are priced to suit all purses and cover every beauty need.
Write to me for details to-day.

ADELAIDE GREY 27 OLD BOND ST.
LONDON. W.1.

LA PARFUMERIE MODERNE

(Established 1908)

An Illustrated Monthly Review of the
Perfumery and Allied Industries

The regular publication (in English and Spanish as well as in French) of technical and practical articles on Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumery Products is a feature of this popular Trade Journal.

Specimen copy and all particulars from

15 rue Constant, Lyon **7 rue Chevreul, Paris (XIe)**

*Have You
Plenty of*

INECTO

*Banishes
Grey Hair in
30 minutes*



Showcard
No. 152
Dimensions
8½" x 7"

FREE DISPLAY MATERIAL

*to Link Your Windows with
INECTO Press Advertising?*

PRICES OF INECTO OUTFITS

2 - Bottle Outfit, Wholesale 30/- per dozen, Retails at 3/6 per Outfit

4 - " " " 48/- " " " " 6/6 " "

8 - " " " 84/- " " " " 12/6 " "

INECTO

ENQUIRY BUREAU: 27 DOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Regent 7541 (12 lines)



ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Advertisements and samples bring new customers for the DIXOR Products. A display will bring you a share of this new business.

VELOUTY de DIXOR (1/- size illustrated)

The Original COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

P.A.T.A. Prices

Unbreakable Pots		Tubes -/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/- doz.
Handbag, 1/3,	10/- doz.	" -/6,	4/- "
De Luxe, 4/6,	36/- "	" 1/-,	7/- "
Glass Pots, 2/9,	21/- "	" 2/-,	14/- "
		" 3/-,	22/- "

1 The New Handbag size IRADIUM de DIXOR

(Illustrated)

Designed especially for travelling

P.A.T.A. Prices

1/-, 2/6 & 5/6 bottles	8/-, 18/- & 39/- doz.
------------------------	-----------------------

Send for Show Material to DIXOR Ltd., St. Leonard's Works, Mortlake, S.W.1

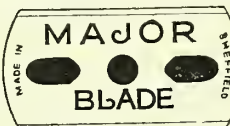
CRÈME DIXOR

(-1/6 size as illustrated) A Day Cream for Dry skins and anti-wrinkle massage

P.A.T.A. Prices	Tubes	-/6,	3/- doz.
Pots, Glass 2/9, 21/- doz.	"	1/-,	7/- "
De Luxe 4/6, 36/- "	"	2/-,	14/- "
	"	3/-,	22/- "

DIXOR BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Sheffield's Newest Shaving Edge



Regd. Trade Mark 530,151/70025

RETAIL PRICE 1^{d.} EACH; 6 for 6^{d.}

Made on latest automatic machinery, ensuring utmost uniformity of keen edges, on Steel heat-treated under rigid scientific control . . . THE SMOOTHEST SHAVER . . .

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TERMS TO:
DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION Ltd.
"FLEET" WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD
(ADVERTISED ON L.P.T. 'BUSES)

Sole Distributor for London Area: L. H. Eyres, 465 Garratt Lane, S.W.18

WE SUPPLY DECORATED TINS FOR PACKING OINTMENTS

AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON REQUEST.

THE CALDICOT TIN STAMPING WORKS LTD.
CALDICOT, Nr. CHEPSTOW, Mon.

REGULAR REPEAT ORDERS...

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has maintained its popularity for over 140 years as the premier Hair tonic and dressing. You will do well to stock this famous preparation, for, being well advertised, you will be certain of regular repeat orders.

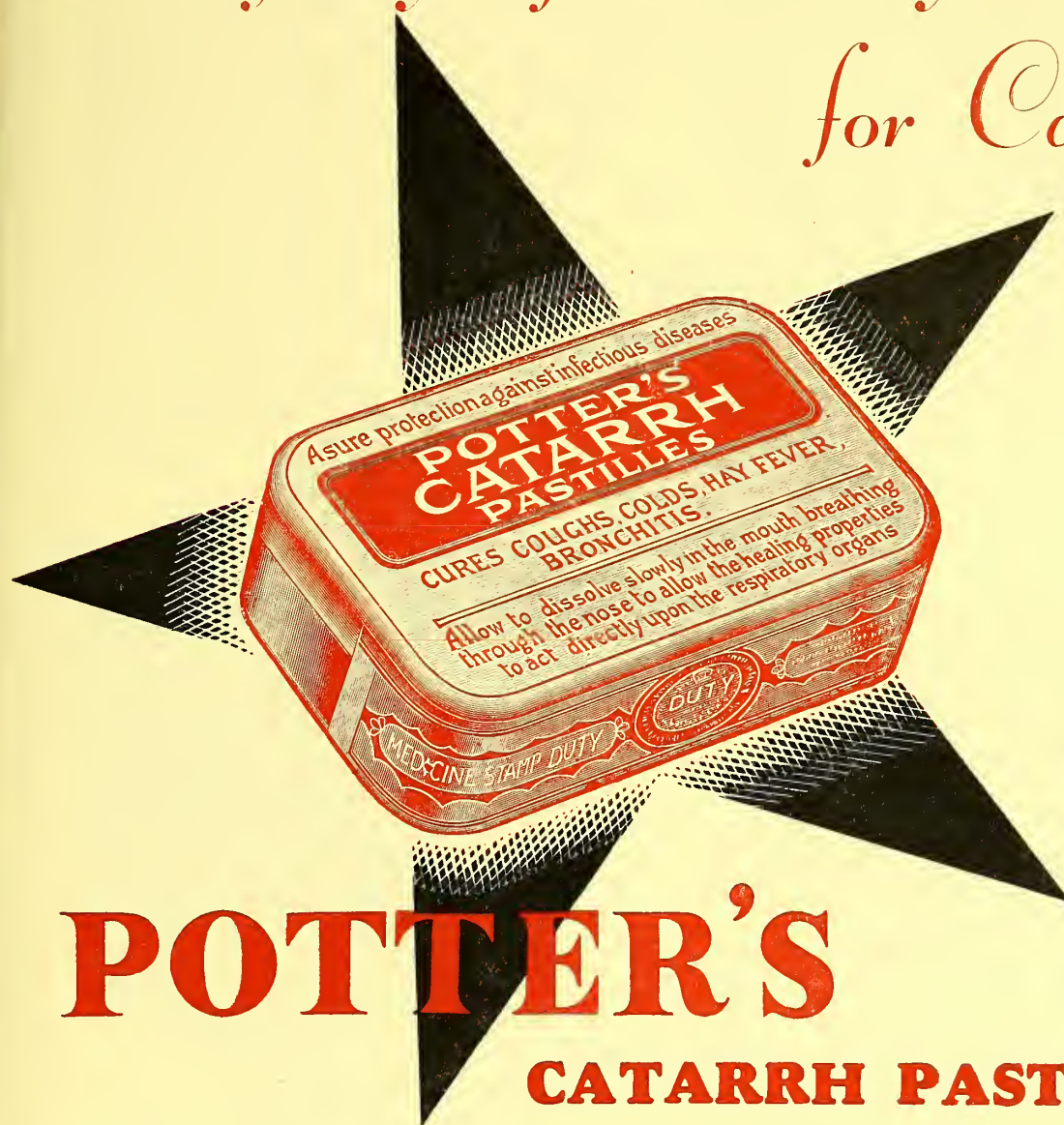
It does not make the Hair sticky.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, LTD.

22 Laystall Street, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

*Everybody's first remedy
for Catarrh*



P.A.T.A.

1s. 3d.

11/- dozen

in boxes of $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen

Continuous Advertising ensures certain sales

POTTER & CLARKE, Ltd., 60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1

Grams : Horehound, Phone, London

Phone : Bishopsgate 4761 (5 lines)

AND AT 77 DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER, 4



BOTTLES

*It
pays to
use good
British Bottles*

We invite enquiries for any size, shape or colour, either hand-made or machine-made. Decades of experience—three up-to-date factories—skilled craftsmen—all these mean cleanly moulded sparkling containers which will reflect credit on your products—and at distinctly interesting prices.

**WHOLESALE
& EXPORT
ONLY**



LAX & SHAW

LIMITED

Registered Office : **ALBERT GLASS WORKS - - HUNSLET - - LEEDS**

Telephone : LEEDS 21568 (2 lines)

Telegrams : "FEEDERS," PHONE, LEEDS

INDISPENSABLE

to all busy dispensers

ALL progressive chemists depend upon the U.G.B. washed and sterilized Bottle service, selecting as desired the Cork Mouth Service, or complete with either metal or Moulded "KORKALITE" Screw Caps. The unique U.G.B. process passes every single bottle through boiling distilled water and dries in super heated filtered air.

Dispensers everywhere have proved this an indispensable, labour-saving and economical proposition.

IMPROVED SERVICE

All screw caps
are now fitted
with
RESISTOL
Faced liners



Packed in Sealed Non-Returnable Standardized Fibre Cartons in the Following Quantities Only.

1 oz.	Packed	2 gross	per case
2 oz.	"	1 1/2 "	" "
3 oz.	"	1 "	" "
4 oz.	"	1 "	" "
6 oz.	"	6 dozen	per case
8 oz.	"	6 "	" "
10 oz.	"	4 "	" "
12 oz.	"	4 "	" "
16 oz.	"	4 "	" "
20 oz.	"	3 "	" "

U.G.B.

THE STANDARD MEDICAL
BOTTLE for DISPENSING

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE

MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

40-43 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone :
TEMPLE BAR: 6680 (10 lines)

Telegrams :
"Unglatoman, Estrand, London."

RENDELLS



KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



INCREASE YOUR SALES
BY USING OUR LATEST
ADVERTISING MATERIAL

W. J. RENDELL LTD

L O N D O N

A Big Stimulus To 1936 Trade

NEW SIZE HARLENE HAIR GROWER & TONIC Will Send Sales Soaring Up!



A real "fillip" to your 1936 Harlene Sales is already assured by the introduction of the new 7½d. size! This important addition to the famous HARLENE Range is sure to make an instant and wide appeal. It will send Sales soaring! For over 50 years HARLENE Hair Grower and Tonic has "held the market"—the established and proved choice of the public! A Big Advertising Campaign will once again maintain HARLENE Sales at their enormous figure.

Already the NEW LINES—HARLENE

NOW

4 SIZES

7½d.

1/1½d.

2/9d.

AND

4/9d.

HAIR CREAM and HARLENE Soapless, Brushless SHAVING CREAM have proved so successful that it has been found necessary to devote an entirely separate National Advertising Campaign to them!

In addition, another new line — HARLENE "Camomile" Shampoo is proving one of the most popular and successful lines ever introduced to Ladies. Get a grip on the Sales of HARLENE LINES which are steadily growing in your district.

A postcard will bring you full particulars.

Supplies of new Showcards are now available for Distribution



STOCK ALSO THE FOLLOWING :

"CREMEX" SHAMPOO
POWDERS

In Boxes of 7 Shampoos

"HARLENE" WAVE-
SETTING LOTION
In 2 Sizes

"HARLENE" CAMOMILE
SHAMPOO

In Boxes of 7 Shampoos

"HARLENE" HAIR CREAM
In 3 Sizes

"UZON" BRILLIANTINE
Liquid, 2 Sizes, Solidified, 1 Size

"HARLENE" CAMOMILE
GOLDEN HAIR WASH
In 3 Sizes

"ASTOL" HAIR COLOUR
RESTORER
In 3 Sizes

"HARLENE" SOAPLESS
BRUSHLESS
SHAVING CREAM
In 2 Sizes

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD.

20/26 LAMBS CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.1



SOL-VO

REGD

TOILET PAPER

PURE · SOFT · HYGIENIC
(Completely Wrapped)

SELLING AIDS.

A display Showcard and "Personal Hygiene" leaflets with every order.

750 perforations to every roll.

No dirty edges, completely wrapped and sealed.

3 Doz. @ 6/- Doz. 6 Doz. @ 5/9 Doz. 12 Doz. @ 5/3 Doz.

CARRIAGE PAID-NET



FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. LTD.

PRINTERS & WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

GREAT TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLBORN 4695.

SOUTHALLS

SANITARY TOWELS

All the year round publicity, appearing in virtually every newspaper and magazine read by women, ensures steady sales to the dealer who stocks Southall's products.

The "ORIGINAL" and most popular.

The "CELTEX" soluble, easily disposed of.

The "K" made entirely of absorbent cotton wool, with very soft cover.

The "COMPRESSED" for travelling. A very popular line.



SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.

REGISTERED **Reliance** TRADE MARK

ORIGINAL BRITISH SEAMLESS MOULDED HOT WATER BOTTLES

We have the finest plant in the world and it is specialised. Please judge our samples for yourself.

Direct or through your wholesaler.

RELIANCE RUBBER COMPANY LTD.

CREMORNE WORKS, LOTS ROAD, LONDON, S.W.10 (3)

FOR ALL

ROBERT BAILEY & SON LTD.

SURGICAL DRESSING MANUFACTURERS

Dysart Street, Great Moor,
Stockport, Cheshire

'Phone: GREAT MOOR 3006 (2 lines)
'Grams: "UNDISPUTED, STOCKPORT"

Sentinel House, Southampton Row,
London, W.C.1

'Phone: HOLBORN 9200
'Grams: "UNDISPUTED OFISERVIS, WESTCENT, LONDON"

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Samaritan TOILET ROLLS

Size increased! Perforations further improved!

100% value for your
40% Customers
profit for you!
if you take advantage of our

3^{d.}
per roll

1936 BONUS OFFER

(P.A.T.A. LIST and
BRITISH STATIONER
ANNUAL)

For only 3 gross rolls taken within one year you get 4 dozen rolls free, provided you guarantee a four weeks' window display in one year. There is one coupon to every 4 dozen rolls, and your 9 coupons bring this generous bonus, making your usual 33½% net profit into 40%. Here is a Toilet Tissue, made entirely in England from the pulp to the finished product, and absolutely unsurpassed for quality. Exceptionally soft, soluble, economical because it is so absorbent, used in hospitals, recommended by Doctors for children and invalids, SAMARITAN is easily worth double its price.



Manufactured by the Makers of MARVO Toilet Rolls:
St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., London, E.17.



PLASTER SALES TREBLED!

THE SALES OF

“DALZO”

Zinc-Oxide Self-Adhesive Plaster

“NATIONAL”

Rubber Adhesive Plaster

and

“DALMAPLAST”

Self-Adhesive Elastic Wound Dressings

have trebled during the past year. This is mainly attributable to chemists displaying the ingenious Pagoda display which is despatched complete ready for use on the counter. Write for details of an especially attractive offer.

A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.
LEICESTER

and at London, Leeds and Bradford.

“SURCO”

RELIABLE

ELASTIC HOSIERY

SEAMED & SEAMLESS

For special garments to
measure we maintain a 24
hour service.

:: BODY BELTS ::
TRUSSES :: SUNDRIES

Write for Catalogue.

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.

Russell Street :: NOTTINGHAM

Telephone No. : 75903.

Telegrams : SURGICAL, NOTTM.

“MOSANS”

Non-Greasy, Odourless

QUININE PESSARIES



15/-
per dozen
boxes

ORDER THROUGH ANY WHOLESALER
or from

MOSANS LABORATORIES 15 ELMCOURT
ROAD, S.E. 27
Agents for South Africa : THE MONSOL DISTRIBUTING CO.,
16 STANDARD BANK CHAMBERS, JOHANNESBURG.

"National"

Dispensing Bottles

are Strong, Serviceable and Suresealing!

NEATLY PACKED IN 3 AND 6 DOZEN SIZE, NON-RETURNABLE CARTONS

- ★ CONVENIENT IN SIZE
- ★ EASY TO HANDLE
- ★ UNIFORM IN QUANTITY

CARTONS OF EITHER 3 or 6 doz. BOTTLES THROUGHOUT THE RANGE

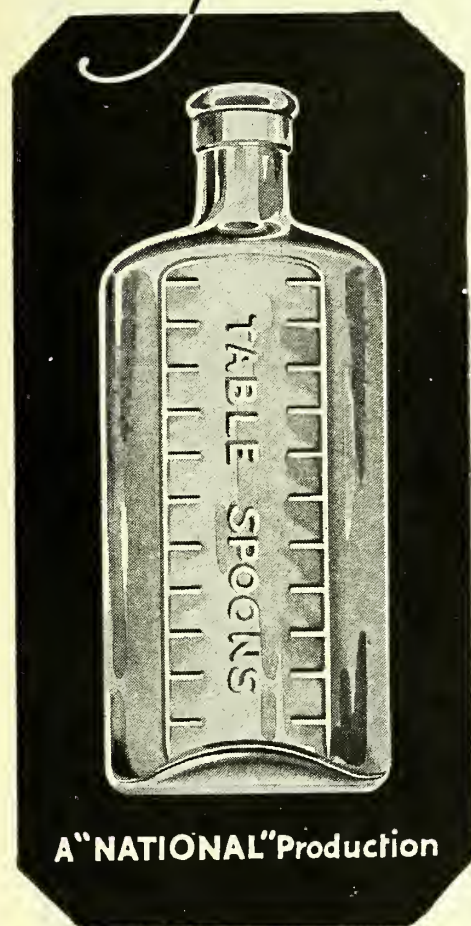
ALSO

Cork mouth Bottles WASHED & PAPERED

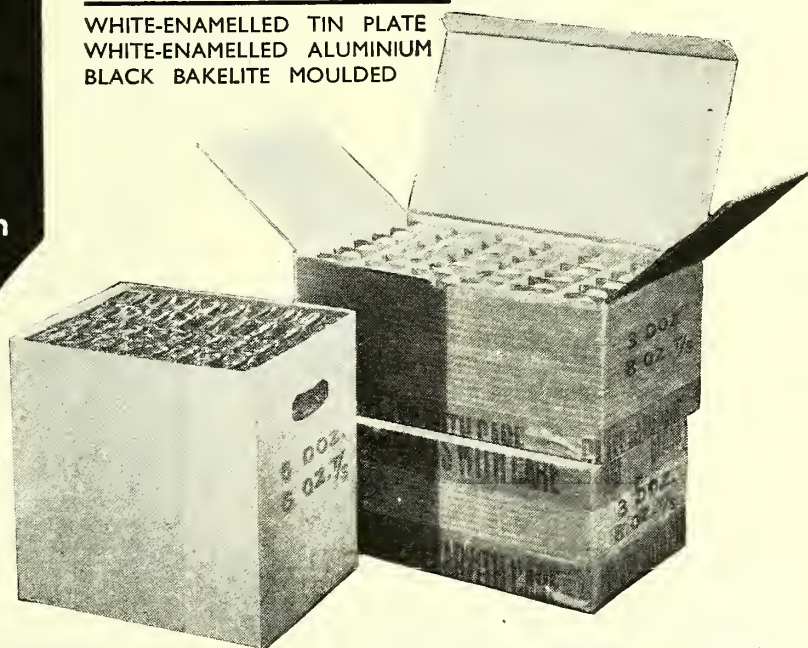
Screw " " WASHED & CAPPED

SCREW CAPS SUPPLIED in

WHITE-ENAMELLED TIN PLATE
WHITE-ENAMELLED ALUMINIUM
BLACK BAKELITE MOULDED



*May we advise
Name and Address of
your nearest
"National"
distributor?*



NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD. WORKS: FISHERGATE, YORK
1 Charterhouse St., London, E.C.1
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

Phone: HOLborn 2146

WE OFFER

A BOTTLE CAPPING...



GIVING THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES...

SPEED OF OPERATION —
PERFECTION OF FINISH —
MINIMUM WASTE,
In Standard Colours —
BLACK, RED, WHITE or BLUE.
Special Colours and Shades to
order.

**PRICE 12/- to 15/- per
gallon according to quantity.**

DOPE DEPARTMENT

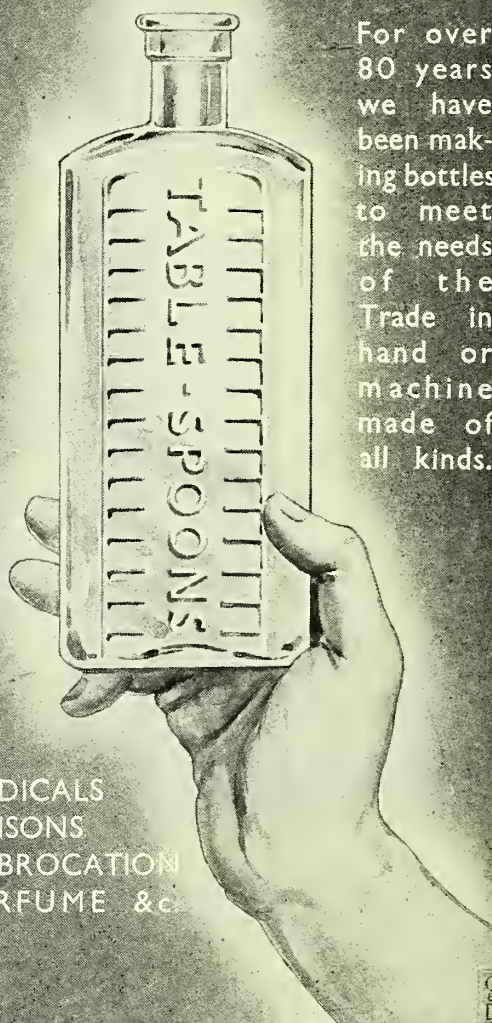
British Celanese Limited, Celanese House,
Hanover Square, London, W.1

• May we give you the pleasure of testing it?
Write for Sample C.S.I. to the above address.

BOTTLES

THAT ARE BETTER

British Made



For over
80 years
we have
been mak-
ing bottles
to meet
the needs
of the
Trade in
hand or
machine
made of
all kinds.

MEDICALS
POISONS
EMBROCATION
PERFUME &c

FREDERICK
HAMPSON
LIMITED

Perseverance Glass Wks.

SALFORD 5
ESTABLISHED 1851

GLYMIEL JELLY

BONUS PARCELS

CLOSING DATE JANUARY 31st



7 Assortments
to Choose from

Tubes
3d., 6d. & 1/-

Decorative
Jars 2/6



Stock up
NOW
before it is
too late
to obtain
these
excellent
BONUS
TERMS

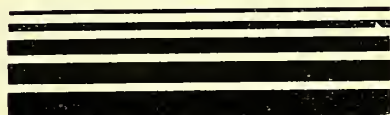
Sole Wholesale Agents :

Telephone :
MUSEUM 5440

Sanger's
LIMITED

Proprietors :
Osborne, Bauer &
Cheeseman, Ltd.,
42 Hampstead Rd.
London, N.W.1

258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1



Attractive Shops Attract more Business!

*We specialise in modernising
Chemists' Shops, Interiors and
Furnishings and shall be
pleased to co-operate with
Chemists for any kind of
alterations or additions*



PHARMACY FITTERS FOR
OVER A CENTURY

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS LTD.

90-92 ST. JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone : Clerkenwell 2191

ESTABLISHED IN 1826

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS AND STUDENTS EIGHTH ANNUAL DANCE

will be held at

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN
on WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1936

Dancing 10 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Valuable Spot Prizes

Evening Dress

Tickets (including Tax)
5/- single

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of Pharmacy

Founded by H. WOOTTON, B.Sc. C. W. GOSLING, Ph.C.

Principal :—IRVINE G. RANKIN, B.Sc., Ph.C.

Specialists in Training Pharmacists

JUST COMMENCED

New 6 months P.S. Course for JUNE EXAM

3 Months Revision Course P.S. and C. & D.

£1 1s. 0d. per week for MARCH EXAMS

Postal Courses - Preparatory or Revision for Apprentices and Juniors

"Essentials of Pharmacy"

New Edition 6/6 post free.

361 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W.9

Telephone—BRIXTON 2161

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200 Varieties
Any Colour.

A suitable Composition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us quote you.



W. J. SHARPLIN, Ltd. Telephone : Mountview 0952
Middle Lane Works, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Founder :

G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C.

Principal :

P. H. WOODNOTH, Ph.C., F.C.S.

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Students may join for any period to March examinations for P.S. or C. & D.

Fee - - 21/- per week, full time classes.

Arrangements made for revision work by post.

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(NO. 6368)

DROPPING BOTTLES



ENGLISH MADE.

SUPER QUALITY.

AMBER GLASS.

FITTED BROWN BAKELITE CAP,

BROWN TEAT AND GLASS TUBE.

SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT BOXES.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LIMITED

77 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

Armstrong's

TAPER  CORKS

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD.,
ALDWYCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

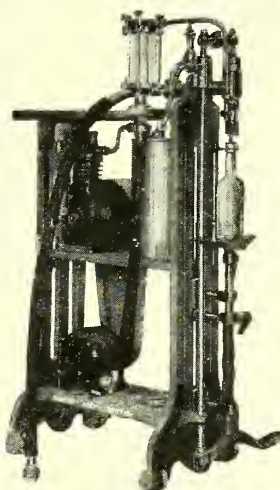
The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & Co., YORK

ROBERTS' PATENT

"LEO" VACUUM FILLER



for Glass, Stone,
and Tin Bottles.
Fills all sizes from
drachm to quart—
long, short or
sprinkler neck.

Clean and Rapid
No Over Filling
Broken Bottles
Rejected
Easy to Clean
Self Rinsing

WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS

Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co.

T. ROBERTS, Proprietor,

33 Roundcroft Street, Bolton, Lancashire

Makers of every description of Bottle Filling and Shallow Jar and Tin Filling Machine for the Chemists' use.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



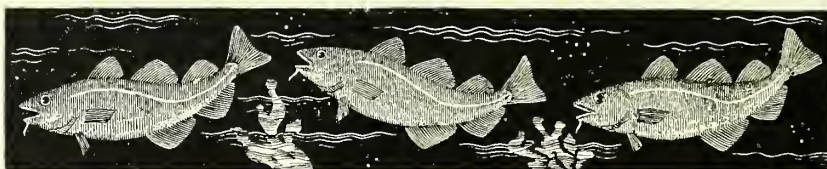
In the Winter months constant exposure to cold and damp air puts our health to a severe test.

Recommend your customers to take Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil daily, so that they may increase their power of resistance.

Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is Nature's own cure, and contains the important vitamins A and D in the right ratio. It is the strongest bulwark against infections.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

World-renowned for Quality.



ESTABLISHED 1793.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

The Best and Safest Infants' Medicine of 140 years' standing.

Does not contain any Scheduled Poison.

ROBERT BARKER & SON, LTD.,
13 WESLEY ST., C. on M., MANCHESTER.

FINEST PURE LOFOTEN — COD LIVER OIL

BRÖDR AARSÆTHER A/S AALESUND, NORWAY

Guaranteed Content at least 1,000 International Units Vitamin A 100 D

Sole Agents for U.K. (excepting Scotland) " D

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.

21 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3 Established 1826
Tel. Add.: "Freudenruf." Tel. No.: Mansion House 6600

CHEMISTS ONLY

DR. TANNA BRAND LIVER PILLS (6d.)

are not sold in pennyworths by about two dozen Patent Medicine Vendors in your district. The repeat profits are yours. Sample bottle and generous terms gladly sent on receipt of P.C. to

THE DR. TANNA MEDICINE CO.
Spring Hill, 101 Lonsdale Street, Accrington, Lancs.



JONES *for* METHYLATED SPIRIT

ALL STRENGTHS IN STOCK
PROMPT DELIVERIES IN CASKS,
DRUMS OR TANK LORRY

Send your enquiries to

JONES & CO. (METHYLATORS) Ltd., Bow, London, E.3

Telegrams: "Methspirit, London."

Telephone: Advance 3210 (2 lines)

Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.

ALL
GRADES
SAMPLES & PRICES

On application
to

ALSO
TECHNICAL
QUALITIES

Sterns Ltd.
16, Finsbury Sq. London, E.C.2

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Telegrams : Centumvir, Phone, London.

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INCREASE YOUR TURNOVER!

By keeping well stocked
with

PHOSFERINE

BRAND TONIC

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

This popular Tonic medicine
is always in demand and
is supported by intensive
National Advertising.

Liquid and Tablets

1/3, 3/- and 5/-

Carriage paid.

Monthly a/c

Window display terms in United Kingdom
on application to:—

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD.

La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill,
LONDON, E.C.4.

PRECIPITATED CHALK

LIGHTEST—MEDIUM—DENSE.

And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose.

Prepared Chalk B.P. and Powdered Talc.

*Phone: Mansion House 7300. Tel. Add.: "Levermore, Phone, London."

A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD.

110 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

ABC Codes
6th Edition.



Britain's Permanent Medical Centre

Manufacturers' Display of Medical and Surgical Requirements

BRITISH INDUSTRIES HOUSE

MARBLE ARCH, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: MAYFAIR 8080

GUMS TRAGACANTH AND ARABIC

As Imported or Finely Powdered
ALL GRADES

FREDK. FINK & CO., 10 & 11 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

Telephone: Mansion House 5094

OTEG EGG PRESERVATIVE

Store eggs dry in box for 10 months

Cartons with sealed tins, dipping tongs, and Directions complete.
Generous Terms - Stocks good for two seasons - Profit making line.
Sold by Harrods, Barkers, Selfridges, Boots, Timothy White's, etc.

SOZOL (1924) LIMITED,

Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

GLYCERINE

The Purest Quality on the Market. Produced by

THOMAS HEDLEY & CO., LTD., TRAFFORD PARK
Chemically Pure B.P. Industrial White. Pale Straw.

Sole Distributors:

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., London, E.C.3
and 140 West George Street, Glasgow

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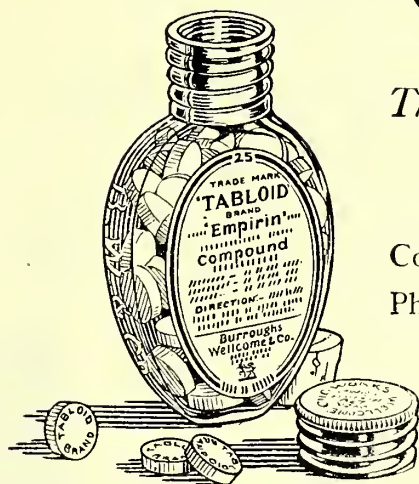
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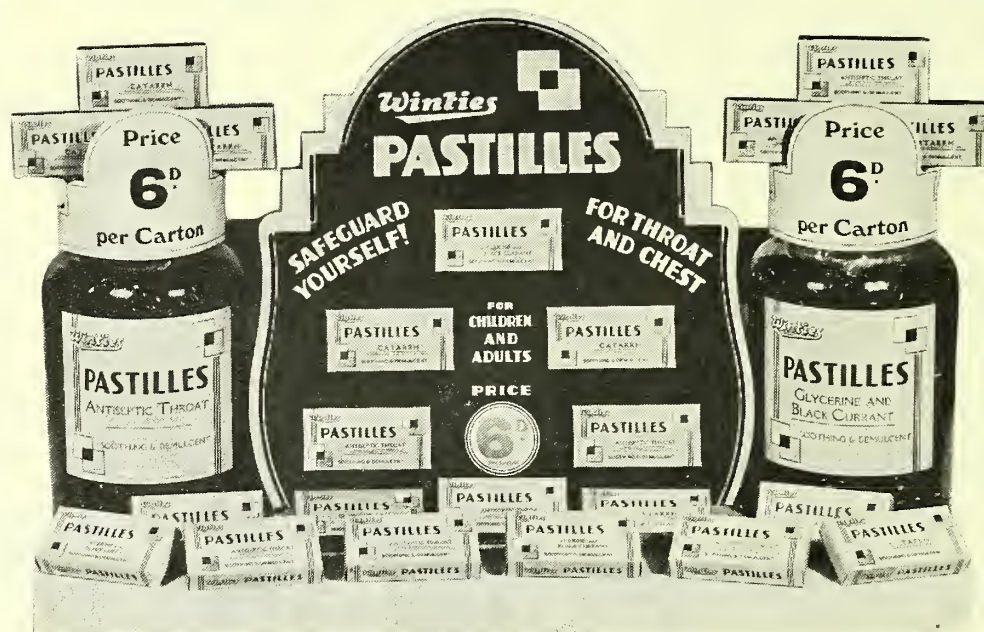
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News of the Week

British Industries Fair

It is announced that twenty-four miles of exhibits will be seen in the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham on February 17-28. There is again an increase in the area covered by actual exhibits—528,382 sq. ft., compared with 526,804 sq. ft. last year. The exhibitors number 1,421, London sending 775. The following sections are larger than last year:—Printing and Stationery; Fancy Goods; Pottery and Glassware; Chemicals; Chemists' Sundries; Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery and Clocks; Furniture. Separate catalogues are issued by the Textile Section (White City) and the Engineering and Hardware Section (Birmingham) in addition to the catalogue of the sections at Olympia.

Chemical Manufacturers and Coal Prices

The Council of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, at its meeting on January 9, 1936, gave careful consideration to the proposal for a voluntary increase in the price of coal on existing forward contracts. The Council was, in principle, in sympathy with the proposals, and decided unanimously to advise its members that it was in favour of conceding an advance in the price of coal on the definite understanding that the extra money so obtained would be used solely for giving an increase in miners' wages, and that there would be no interruption of supplies.

Chemical Plant Exhibition

An exhibition of British chemical plant will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, from June 22 to 27, in connection with the International Chemical Engineering

Congress of the World Power Conference. Congress and exhibition will be held in the same building. A simultaneous exhibition showing the benefits of organised research to industry is being arranged by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Exhibition regulations and forms of application can be obtained from the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association, 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Morphine Content of Opium

The latest number (December 1935) of the "Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation," issued by the League of Nations and obtainable in this country from Allen & Unwin, Ltd. (price 2s. 6d.), contains a section recording the work of the commission of experts appointed in 1930 to devise, if possible, a standard method of determining the morphine content of opium. The first meeting of the commission was held at Geneva early in 1931 (*C. & D.*, 1931, I, 639), and the subsequent efforts to arrive at an agreed process of estimation are set forth in the article referred to. It is pointed out in a footnote that the same opium, analysed by Harrison & Self, according to the methods of ten European pharmacopœias, gave results ranging from a morphine percentage of 11.29 to one of 12.90. At the outset of the commission's experiments four methods of estimation were selected, one of which was that of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914; and as the work proceeded other methods were added. A "standard" method was drawn up by the commission in October 1933. Full details are not given, but the process is described as "an improved lime-water method." It is not deemed entirely satisfactory, but is recommended to the Health Committee of the League for specified reasons. The article states that three new methods are at present being studied by the commission.

Sessional Events

A record number of members and friends attended the second social evening of the season organised by the Dartford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Bull's Head Hotel, Dartford, on January 8. A jovial evening reached its climax in an amusing and mystifying demonstration after supper by Dagmar, illusionist.

The first meeting of the winter session of the Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 8, when an address entitled "The Rôle of Bacteriology in Preventive Medicine, with Special Reference to Prophylaxis by Vaccines and Serums" was given by the city medical officer, Dr. A. B. Williamson. Mr. W. L. B. Murray, chairman of the Branch, presided. Dr. Williamson outlined the history of health services, commencing with the "Charter of Health," the Public Health Act of 1875. After stressing the importance of the practice of immunisation in diphtheria, he quoted figures indicating the control medical science now has over what was formerly a scourge.

Birmingham

Birmingham was the subject of a special article in the "Daily Express" recently, in which it is described as "Britain's Most Cheery City." The writer refers to "factories burning midnight oil the full seven days of the week." With 1,200 trades (more than in any other town in the world), its unemployment figure is under 20,000 for a population of 1,002,000.

Chemists in the Birmingham and adjoining areas met at the Grand Hotel, on January 7, to hear an address by Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union) on the Chemists' Friends movement. Mr. Mallinson said the scheme was the most important event in pharmaceutical history since the advent of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The success so far achieved had been remarkable. His present efforts were directed to giving as wide a publicity as possible to the details of the scheme to ensure that chemists throughout the country should be thoroughly conversant with it. He warned his hearers that statements that chemists had no legal right to support the scheme were misleading and untrue. The whole purpose of this scheme was to reserve the business of the chemist to the chemist, and the only alternative was worse conditions, owing to the increasing number of outside sources of distribution. The scheme could not be extended to baby foods and toilet requisites, which were already handled to a considerable extent outside the chemists' trade, although originally offered to the public through the chemist only. It had been suggested that persons who had served an indentured apprenticeship should be included, as they could legally sell "known, admitted and approved remedies," but a chemist to-day was a qualified pharmacist, certified by examination. It would be neither fair nor reasonable to include unqualified persons. The manufacturer might resent the loss of a good account with an unqualified vendor on joining the scheme, but if an account was so substantial there was no reason why the proprietor should not engage a qualified pharmacist and forthwith convert the concern into a limited company. The movement would act as a deterrent to vested interests being built up outside pharmacy. It would also discourage drug-store trading. Mr. Mallinson appealed to all chemists to support manufacturers who had joined the scheme, and give no sales help to other manufacturers. Nothing in the conditions would adversely affect agreements under the P.A.T.A. Chemists handled 80 per cent. of the medicinal products of the big manufacturers. The speaker emphasised that at least twelve months would elapse before the scheme could have its full effect, and a system of "black-listing" would be evolved by which chemists' friends would be able to withhold supplies.

At question time, in reply to a suggestion by Mr. Warner (Wolverhampton) that two lists of firms should be issued, one of acceptances and the other of refusals, Mr. Mallinson replied that this would not be advisable at present, as some considerable time must elapse before all eligible firms could be approached. Mr. Hampton (Coventry): How will the big wholesalers be controlled? The manufacturers will be in a position to do this. Mr. Hurcombe (Birmingham): Is company pharmacy supporting the scheme? It is not possible to obtain written agreements, but I feel confident the meeting will agree that this matter concerns the company chemists as vitally as private chemists. A vote of thanks to Mr. Mallinson was proposed by the chairman of the local branch (Alderman J. Poole). Mr. H. H. Marshall occupied the chair.

Bradford

Members of Bradford Branch of the N.P.U. met on January 13, Mr. A. Craven presiding. The secretary (Mr. S. H. Bolton) reported having forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society the suggestion of the Branch that efforts should be made to secure uniformity in sizes of manufacturers' pills and capsules of equal medicinal strength. The reply was that the matter had been submitted to the notice of the secretary of the Pharmacopœia Commission and the editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. An inquiry by the Branch as to possibilities of utilising the N.P.U. sign in the form of a neon sign for members brought a reply from Mr. G. A. Mallinson to the effect that the signmakers declared that, owing to its size and complicated design, it would be impossible to make it satisfactory in neon lighted form. The only suggestion offered by the makers was that of surrounding the rim of the existing sign with a neon tube, providing a circle of light round the sign. This would cost an additional £2 10s. The meeting felt that the cost of the addition was more than the result would be worth. A tooth-paste manufacturing firm, replying to a complaint from Bradford N.P.U. Branch about their goods being sold in bazaars, stated that they strongly deprecated the supplying of their products to bazaars at a cheap rate, and were doing their utmost to discourage it. Regarding the N.P.U. Conference on January 29, the meeting resolved unanimously that branch funds should meet the cost of a locum for a member attending the Conference from Bradford. A member thought the Branch might submit to the Conference a resolution protesting against the nature of some of the radio broadcast advertisements of chemists' lines. It was pointed out by the chairman that this broadcasting was from foreign stations, quite beyond the control of any British authority. It was agreed to recommend the Conference to press the manufacturers of a gripe water to supply the unstamped article to chemists at a price leaving a better profit to the retailer than the stamped line as sold by grocers and others. A lengthy discussion took place on the subject of the N.P.U. system of supplying confidential information through local district correspondents. Mr. A. T. Bailes considered this system was worked out. Mr. W. Sutcliffe said the system was not started so much as an economy in cost as for purposes of distributing certain information in a confidential manner by personal contact. Mr. W. Brown felt it was a matter of urgency. It began at the time when the new Act was under contemplation. He was not much impressed by the "confidential" nature of the information when he recalled that it came to the local correspondents in an unsealed envelope. Mr. J. W. Thorpe said there was an element of chance in the scheme. Mr. Richardson said it did not seem the scheme was working fully. He had never yet received any such information from a local correspondent. The meeting decided to recommend the Conference to consider suspension or revision of the scheme. Mr. Craven gave a report of the attendance of twenty members of Bradford Branch at a recent meeting at Leeds, when Mr. Mallinson had given an important explanation of the Chemists' Friends scheme and had answered many questions. He fully agreed with Mr. Mallinson. In regard to the list of manufacturers on the C.F.S., opinion in the Bradford meeting was that, for a start, this was very satisfactory.

London

In the Central Criminal Court, on January 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Israel Lubranietzky, Benjamin Meadows and Coleman Romain were tried on a charge of conspiracy to defraud (*C. & D.*, November 9, 1935, p. 555). Lubranietzky and Meadows were found "Guilty" and were each sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment; Romain was found "Not guilty" and was discharged.

The West London Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union met at Stewart's Restaurant, Piccadilly, W.1, on January 15, the chairman (Mr. David T. Jones) presiding. An address entitled "Nine Months on the N.P.U. Executive" was delivered by Mr. J. Hearle, who afterwards answered questions and was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks. The proceedings were private.

Pleading "Not guilty" and reserving their defence, Mr. Garabed Bishirgian, Mr. John Howeson and Mr. Louis Hardy were on January 15 committed for trial. This concluded the hearing at the Guildhall of what has become known as the

pepper case. The charge against Mr. Bishirian is that, on September 3, 1934, he, being a director of James & Shakspeare, Ltd., published (or concurred in the publication of) a prospectus which he knew to be false in a material particular, with intent to induce persons to become shareholders in that company. Mr. John Howeson and Mr. Lewis Hardy are charged on summonses with aiding and abetting in the alleged offence.

Manchester

The Manchester and District Pharmaceutical Masonic Association held their second ladies' evening of the season on January 8 at the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The guests were received by the chairman (Bro. F. Gee) and Mrs. Gee. Dinner followed. After the loyal toast had been honoured, the toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Bro. Hummel. "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. A. Newton, Mrs. Gee replying. "The Visitors" was proposed by Bro. W. Lateward, and Bro. Read responded. In the whist drive, conducted by Bro. Hummel, the following were the prize-winners:—Ladies, (1) Mrs. Keeler Oldfield; (2) Mrs. Parker; (3) Mrs. R. L. Balf; (4) Mrs. G. L. Balf; travelling prize, Mrs. Rae. Gentlemen, (1) Bro. F. Vaughan; (2) Bro. A. Wild. After a brief interval for refreshments, dancing continued until midnight. The M.C. was Bro. A. Wild.

Sheffield

The alterations in the Poisons List and Rules and the Chemists' Friends scheme were the subjects of an address by Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union before a meeting of the local Branch on January 8. Mr. Mallinson said the chemist members of the Board were not pleased with the alterations, but they were not numerous enough to resist. With regard to the Chemists' Friends scheme, he thought it was the only solution of the position in which chemists found themselves to-day. A resolution supporting the scheme was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Mr. J. Austen and seconded by Mr. Bellamy.—A further meeting of the Branch was held on January 10, when Mr. C. W. Hobson explained the suggested alterations to the N.P.U. and C.D.A. rules. It was decided on the motion of Mr. Crowe, seconded by Mr. Gilbert, that it was not desirable to delete the clause relating to the representation of the company chemists' association, and instructed the Branch delegate to move an amendment to such deletion.

Southport

About one hundred and twenty guests were entertained by the directors of Bob Martin, Ltd., at the Palace Hotel, Birkdale, on January 10. In reply to the toast "Our Hosts," Mr. Bob Martin said that, under the guidance of his son, both Bob Martin, Ltd., and Bob Martin (Export), Ltd., had made steady progress. He believed that new records would be set up in the ensuing year, which he anticipated would also be notable because it should witness the completion of new offices and laboratories in Hoghton Street, which would truly reflect the go-ahead spirit and enthusiasm of the organisation. Members of the staff were guests of the directors at the annual works dinner and social.

Miscellaneous

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARD.—In a window-dressing competition organised by the Merthyr Tydfil Chamber of Trade, recently, the first prize in the class open to chemists was awarded to H. & I. Isaacs, and the second to T. H. Pritchard & Sons, Ltd.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EXPLOSIONS IN OPERATING THEATRES.—The Ministry of Health has issued a memorandum (Stationery Office, 1d.) making suggestions for the avoidance of explosions when anaesthetics are being used in operating theatres. It is stated that further investigation into this subject will be made.

LEVANT FAIR.—An influential committee of patronage has been formed in England with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the President of the Board of Trade and the Head of the Department of Overseas Trade as its honorary presidents. The committee is under the presidency of Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., president of the Federation of British Industries. Arrangements are being made in Palestine for the formation of a British exhibitors' committee which will attend to all matters in connection with the British Pavilion as well as to the organisation of special functions.

Irish Notes

Ulster Chemists' Association

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast on January 7, the president (Mr. J. McGregor) in the chair. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. James Dundee, J. C. Culbert, C. Abernethy and J. Adams. Regarding the Chemists' Friends movement in Northern Ireland, the secretary reported that he was in communication with Mr. Mallinson as to the feasibility of unifying the work of the Association with that of the National Pharmaceutical Union by extending the Chemists' Friends scheme to Northern Ireland. It was considered that overlapping would be avoided and one agreement would suffice for both sides of the Channel. Mr. Shinner raised the question of advertising, and said that, as the Association had now its own registered design, the best means of utilising it for the benefit of all members should be investigated immediately and appropriate action taken. It was agreed to instruct the special subcommittee to take up this matter immediately. On the motion of Mr. McGregor, it was unanimously agreed to ask Mr. Dundee to act on this subcommittee. Mr. James McDowell gave notice of motion that the sum of £50 be allocated towards such advertising. Some price alterations were adopted.

Brevities

Mr. J. P. Holland, manager of the Dublin Drug Co., Ltd., has been elected a director.

An appreciation of Mr. Joseph F. Costello, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, appeared in the "Irish Times" of January 9.

Mr. Cyril J. Staunton, M.P.S.I., who qualified in 1935, has been appointed representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Ireland), Ltd., to the medical profession in Dublin and the South of Ireland.

Early application should be made for tickets (price 5s. each) for the eighth annual dance of Dublin pharmaceutical chemists and students, to take place at the Gresham Hotel on January 29. Valuable spot prizes are being awarded.

May, Roberts (Ireland), Ltd., inform us that they did not tender for chemicals for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs on the last occasion of issue, and consequently are not on the Department's list of suppliers. [Corrected note.]

Since our report of the Jubilee banquet of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was in type we have received the following additional list of those present: Mr. Jas. J. Duggan; Mr. R. A. Willoughby, Bray; Mr. B. McNamara; Mr. E. Fyffe; Mr. A. O'Malley, Castlebar; Dr. Cusack; Mr. R. Brown; Mr. M. J. Parkes; Mr. Parker; Mr. I. C. Dawson; Mr. D. Carroll; Mr. S. O'Farrell; Mr. Phayre; Mr. Jones; Mr. S. T. Smith; Mr. W. Birmingham; Mr. P. Harwood; Mr. R. J. Jeffers; Mr. Hillman; Mr. Cashman; Mr. and Mrs. Fasken; Mr. Clarke; Mr. R. Davis; Mr. J. A. Walsh; Mr. Austin.

Belfast

The North of Ireland Philatelic Society have appointed Mr. John Adams, Ph.C., Upper Newtownards Road, a vice-president. Mr. Adams was presented with the Society's cup for his collection of the stamps of Australia.

Mr. Alfred W. Mann, Ph.C., 7 Donegall Square North, has been elected an officer of the Venerable Order of St. John and personal esquire to Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G. During the war years Mr. Mann was commandant of Armagh No. 1 Male Detachment, quartermaster of the Lurgan Nursing Detachment, a member of the Lurgan Recruiting Committee and of the co. Armagh Prisoners of War Committee. A few years ago he joined the executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association (Ulster Centre) and was shortly afterwards appointed secretary of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for Northern Ireland. He assisted in the reorganisation of the brigade, raising the number of divisions in Northern Ireland from eight in 1933 to eighteen in 1935. He was recently secretary and treasurer of the Ulster Centre of the Association and is one of the secretaries of the Ulster Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society. The latest phase of Mr. Mann's work on behalf of the Brigade is the institution of a class for training in anti-gas measures.

Scottish Notes

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

An Act of Sederunt has been issued (S.R. & O., 1935, No. 1313/S.64; H.M. Stationery Office, 1d.) by the Lords of Council and Session, under Sections 21 (2) and 30 (i) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, prescribing the procedure for appeal by any person who is aggrieved by the refusal of a local authority to enter his name in the list kept by the authority under the provisions of Section 21 (1) or by the removal of his name from the list.

Brevities

Scottish local authorities are completing a survey of shops, working hours and conditions of employees, with a view to reorganising conditions under the Shops Closing Act.

About seventy guests attended the annual dance of the Dundee staff of Boots, Ltd., on January 8. The guests were welcomed by Mr. R. J. Dickinson (manager), joint convener with Mr. J. M. Aitken of the organising committee.

A correspondent (15/1) writes: "The opinion is general in Scotland that the routine method of testing N.H.I. prescriptions has outlived its usefulness (if it ever had any). Chemists should not be subjected to an inquisition more than any other class. It is general knowledge that the expenditure of N.H.I. funds in this direction is out of all proportion to results and could be put to better use by increasing the chemists' remuneration."

Notwithstanding the efforts in official quarters to discourage the excessive use of medicine, it is generally agreed that more medicine is prescribed now in Scotland for National Health Insurance patients than at any time since the introduction of the first Insurance Act. In an endeavour to economise on dispensing fees, physicians not uncommonly prescribe as much as 1½ lb. of a bulk powder. Such quantities are seldom if ever prescribed for paying patients.

Edinburgh

The annual report of the managers of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, issued recently, reveals that the amount spent on

drugs, chemicals and disinfectants was £8,414; on dressings, bandages, etc., £5,431; and on instruments and appliances £9,703.

In spite of the strong feeling which has recently found expression in Scotland concerning the imposition of charges for removing trade refuse, Edinburgh shopkeepers were without a champion when the agreed scale of charges was submitted for approval at a meeting of the Town Council on January 9. In a report it was stated that the Council have fixed a charge of fourpence per bin for quantities in excess of three cubic feet capacity. The Council have now resolved that, for the purpose of administration, the following proportions of the total refuse from business premises should be regarded as domestic refuse and removed free of charge. From shops, warehouses and other similar premises, twenty per cent.; from restaurants, thirty-five per cent.; and from hotels, fifty per cent.

Glasgow

At the recent annual meeting of Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. A. W. Calder (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), Liverpool, was appointed vice-chairman for the year 1936.

A lengthy article entitled "Dispensary Services of Glasgow" appeared in "The Glasgow Herald" of December 26 from the pen of Dr. A. K. Chalmers, a former medical officer of health for the city. The following passage (which is supported by documentary evidence) is of wide applicability:—"In 1934 little short of 427,000 names were on the index register as entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts . . . and 167,000 were entitled to medical services by the Public Assistance authority. . . . Together these exceed by 37,000 one half the population of Glasgow, and if we add to this four-fifths of the dispensary *clientèle*, which, as we have seen, somewhat understates Glasgow's contribution thereto, we reach a figure of 834,000, or approximately 75 per cent. of the total population of the city. Is it credible that this figure can be built up without the occurrence of a considerable volume of overlapping?"

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

More Careful Examination

of the Poisons List and Rules strengthens one's conviction that retail pharmacists—authorised sellers of poison—have not been dealt with too fairly or justly. From conversations I have held with different sections of the trade, retail, wholesale and manufacturing, backed up by reading the impressions on p. 44 of your last week's issue and the account of your interview with "a leader of the chemical industry" (p. 45), I have arrived at the conclusion that the two latter sections have come out of the business very much better than has the retail section. I attribute this to the thorough way in which the delegates appointed by different bodies to examine and make suggestions for redrafting the List and Rules have done their work. As stated in a previous note, they have burnt the midnight oil on more than one occasion and have issued hundreds of sheets of typed foolscap to their members; these efforts have been successful.

I Wish I Could Think

that similar exertions had been made by the officials representing the retail pharmacist. Had they done so I venture to suggest that the pass would not have been sold so completely as it appears to have been. I regard in this connexion the exemption of animal medicines with the most profound disquiet. It is true that only manufacturers are supposed to be allowed to be exempted from the provisions of Rule 4 (a) and (b), but such a qualification can easily be possessed by practically every retail seller of these medicines. This may mean, and probably will mean, that in every town there will be (1) authorised sellers, (2) listed sellers, (3) animal medicine manufacturers, the last-named able to sell medicines

over the counter containing all kinds of listed poisons which may be handed out by anyone in charge of the shop under conditions not possible to the pharmacist. The lysol concession is another instance of what persistence can do when exercised on the official mind; and, as we know, certain Part II poisons can be sold in broken bulk by listed sellers on and after May 1. No wonder "the manufacturers are pretty well satisfied" that what, in their opinion, was likely to be "a very awkward state of affairs" is likely to be remedied!

I Have Been Interested

in reading the two articles on "Chiropractic in Practice," particularly the second (p. 48). The persons who have undertaken this work in the past have often been hairdressers, who began by adding the cutting of corns to that of hairdressing. As the vogue for the care of the feet developed, they went in for foot supports and other articles, treated bunions, and in many cases made a nice little income from this side-line. During the past few years the situation has been lifted to a higher level by the institution of training centres for chiropodists and the granting of a diploma on qualification. The author, in the first article, rightly stressed the need for training on the part of the chemist before he undertakes the onerous work of chiropody. With such qualification he is acknowledged by the medical man; he is also restricted as to methods of advertising; in other words, he is regarded as a professional man. There is ample scope for the trained chiropodist to-day, and many are to be found who are booked up for many days ahead. I hope that the writer of the article will, before closing the series, give information regarding the training and examinations necessary for acquiring a diploma.

Legal Reports

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—At Sudbury, Suffolk, recently, Taylors (Cash Chemists), London, Ltd., were summoned for having sold at a local branch sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite. Mr. R. L. Parry, who appeared for the defendants, pleaded "Guilty" on their behalf. Mr. C. Jefferson, for the West Suffolk County Council, said the deficiency was certified as being 45.6 per cent. Mr. Parry, in mitigation, said there was no suggestion of adulteration in this case. They were dealing with one of the most volatile drugs a chemist had to store. The bottle in question had contained 16 oz. and had been in the branch about a year. What had obviously happened was that the spirit had been kept a little too long; and there might have been a faulty stopper or a little carelessness in replacing it. The Mayor said the magistrates were of opinion that only a technical offence had been committed. There was no suggestion of adulteration in the ordinary sense of the word. A fine of £1 was imposed.

Interlocutory Injunction.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on January 14, Mr. Justice Bennett heard a motion by Aspro, Ltd., asking for an interlocutory injunction restraining Florence Jolly, trading as Medicinal Supplies, Ltd., Bernard Grove, Bolton, from passing off acetylsalicylic acid tablets, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, as Aspro tablets. Evidence was read to the effect that aspirin tablets were exhibited for sale by the respondent on a market stall. They bore a card marked: "Made to the correct formula of 'Aspro's' Aspro. Our price, 50 for 6d." Requests were made at the stall for Aspro tablets, and these were sold without comment. Analysis of the tablets had shown that they were made from a different formula from the Aspro formula. There was no appearance by the respondent, and Mr. Justice Bennett granted an injunction restraining her from selling or advertising, under the name Aspro, acetylsalicylic acid tablets not of the plaintiffs' manufacture without clearly indicating that such goods were not the plaintiffs' goods.

Injunction Continued.—The motion by the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Germicure Hospital and Henry Miller, both of Burges Road, East Ham, London, E.6, from representing ointment not being the plaintiffs' as Germolene or manufactured by the plaintiffs, and from passing off as plaintiffs' goods ointment which was not of their manufacture, came before Mr. Justice Luxmoore in the Chancery Division of the High Court on January 14. Mr. Kenneth Swan, for the plaintiffs, explained that the matter came before Mr. Justice Farwell on December 20, when Miller was present in person, and the motion stood over to enable him to enter appearance and to put in a defence. In the meantime he gave an undertaking in the terms of the notice of motion. He was not in a position to enter an appearance because he had no address within three miles of the Central Office, and when the matter was referred to the judge he granted an *ex parte* injunction over that day. Since then Miller had done nothing. He was carrying on trade as the Germicure Hospital. In these circumstances plaintiffs asked his lordship to continue the injunction granted until trial of the action or further order. Mr. Miller, in reply to the judge, said he had not the means to enter appearance. Mr. Justice Luxmoore: As you have not entered appearance I cannot hear you. I will continue the injunction until judgment or further order. If you wish to defend the action you must make the necessary steps.

Mercury Ointment.—At the Thames Police Court, London, on January 10, Briggs Cash Chemists, Ltd., Hoxton Street, N.1, were summoned under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for having sold to the prejudice of the purchaser mercury ointment not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the defendants, and Mr. C. Hay Reckitt prosecuted for the Poplar Borough Council. Mr. Glyn-Jones entered a plea of "Not Guilty." Mr. Reckitt said that the mercury ointment was found to be deficient in mercury to the extent of at least 65 per cent. Actually, mercurial ointment was given to the purchaser, but it was wrapped up in paper. No indication was given that purchaser was receiving anything other than the mercury ointment which he had asked for. Evidence of purchase having

been given, Mr. George Kinnaird, chemist and druggist, the manager of the shop, stated that mercury ointment was generally prescribed, and he never sold any except on a doctor's prescription. On the other hand he sold a good deal of mercurial ointment, although people never asked for it by that name, usually calling it blue ointment. When he was handed the slip of paper asking for mercury ointment, he thought mercurial ointment was wanted. Mercury ointment was very strong, and if used by an unskilled person might cause blistering or a rash. In reply to the magistrate, the witness admitted that he read the slip of paper and saw the words "mercury ointment" on it. The magistrate asked why he did not inquire whether the assistant had not made a mistake and whether he really wanted mercurial ointment, and witness replied that he was busy and had not the time. The magistrate suggested it would not have taken a moment; witness explained that often it took a long time to find out what a customer really wanted, and one had to use one's own judgment, especially in the East End. The magistrate intimated to Mr. Glyn-Jones that he was of the opinion the young man had made an honest mistake, but mercury ointment had been asked for and mercurial ointment given. There was no answer to that in law. Mr. Glyn-Jones submitted that, according to Section 4 of the Act, he had an answer in law. That Section provided that a person could not be guilty if the substance demanded was mixed with some non-injurious ingredient, not calculated to increase the weight or bulk and if at the time of delivery he supplied to the person receiving it notice by means of a legible label showing that it was mixed. That had been done by Mr. Kinnaird, for it was admitted by the prosecution that the box was marked "mercurial ointment." The mercury ointment had been mixed with lard deliberately and not fraudulently. The manager did what ninety-nine out of 100 customers would want him to do; if he had supplied mercury ointment, the defendants would probably have had to meet a claim for compensation. He suggested that the tests made by the inspectors were not quite fair in such cases as the one before the Court. The magistrate said that the facts were not disputed, and he accepted the evidence of the manager. He thought the latter made an honest mistake—an unwise mistake, perhaps—but a natural one in view of the fact that mercurial ointment was the ointment usually asked for by customers. In his opinion Section 4 of the Act, to which Mr. Glyn-Jones had drawn his attention, did not apply in this case. He thought it applied to such things as coffee, which could be mixed with chicory, or butter, which could be mixed with margarine, not to such substances as ointments. There had to be a conviction, but he did not think it was a case in which any fraud was intended, and it would be dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £3 3s. costs.

At Old Street Police Court, London, on January 15, Miss J. W. Falconer, chemist and druggist, Old Bethnal Green Road, E.2, was summoned for having sold mercury ointment deficient in mercury to the extent of 64 per cent. Miss Falconer pleaded "Guilty," but suggested that mercury ointment, B.P., was only supplied through a doctor's prescription. A fine of 40s., with £3 3s. costs, was imposed.

Business Changes

MR. SIMON HENDRY, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from 39 High Street to new premises at 8-10 Eastgate, Inverness.

MR. JOHN ALBERT HORN, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. E. Wilson, chemist and druggist, 2A King Street West, Stockport.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, Ph.C., has disposed of his pharmacy at Falls Road, Belfast, to the Dunville Medical Hall, Ltd., and has opened a pharmacy at Whitehead, co. Antrim.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

LLOYD, B. E., Gwynfi Drug Stores, Abergwynfi, Glamorgan, "druggist."

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

BREWER & MARSTON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 44 Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.

HALL CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, chemicals, gases, drugs, etc. R.O.: 34A York Road, King's Cross, N.1.

GEORGE SHELLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, drug merchants, opticians, etc., Mrs. Clara B. Shelley, 49 St. John's Road, Newport, Mon. (governing director).

EASTERN BY-PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of tallow refiners, artificial manure makers, chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 37 Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

HEYDAY PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of cosmetics, creams, soaps, perfumes, chemicals, etc. R.O.: Bideford Avenue, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

FRANCIS RIDDELL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of a vendor of medicines and medical specialities and the like carried on as "Francis O. Rudolph-Riddell." The first directors are not named. Solicitor: F. Cheeld, 329 Green Lane, Seven Kings, Essex.

COS RAY RESEARCH CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in curative, anatomic, orthopaedic and surgical appliances and apparatus, etc. Samuel H. Seddon, 209 First Avenue House, High Holborn, W.C., is permanent director and chairman.

BRITISH GAS AND TORCH CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. No further shares beyond the original share capital of £2,000 shall be issued without the consent of Pyrogas, Ltd. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of gases, chemicals, dyewares and their derivatives, etc. R.O.: 10 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—Payment of interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., less tax.

B. LAPORTE, LTD.—The directors have issued a circular to shareholders stating that the trading results for the nine months to December 31 last are somewhat in advance of those for the corresponding period of the previous year, and it is anticipated that the same conditions should apply to the last three months of the present financial year, which closes on March 31 next. The directors are of the opinion that at the next annual meeting they will be able to recommend a final dividend of 15 per cent., making 20 per cent.—the same as the distribution in 1934-35. They also anticipate being able to transfer to reserve a sum sufficient to replace the present proposed transfer of £14,223.

Voluntary Liquidation

H. B. Thompson, Ltd., Redbridge Parade, Ilford; 127 Belgrave Road, Ilford; and Cambridge Terrace, Bury Street, London, N., chemists and druggists. The statutory meeting of creditors was held recently at the offices of Messrs. Francis Nicholls, White & Co., 73 Cheapside, London, E.C. A statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £1,947 8s. 6d., of which £1,206 8s. 6d. was due to the trade and the balance to cash creditors. The assets totalled £644 9s. 9d., from which had to be deducted £204 3s. 7d. for preferential claims and £99 9s. 2d. for debentures and interest, leaving net assets of £340 17s., with a deficiency of £1,606 11s. 6d. The issued share capital of the company was £700. There was a deficiency as far as contributories were concerned of £2,306 11s. 6d. It was reported that the company was incorporated in January 1927 under the style of the

Wellington Pharmacy, Ltd., with an authorised capital of £100. In May 1928 the company changed its name to its present title, and in March 1933 the capital was increased to £400. It was further increased to £700 in September 1934. The company had borrowed some £600 on debentures repayable by monthly instalments, and there was £99 owing at the present time. The balance sheet for the year to the end of February 1931 showed a net loss of £123. In the following year there was a loss of £76. For the year to February 1933 there was a loss of £68. The last balance sheet prepared to the end of February 1934 showed a loss of £252. Mr. A. Granville White was appointed liquidator of the company, with a committee of inspection.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Frederick Henry Richards, 88 Newport Road, Barnstaple, Devonshire, drug store proprietor. This debtor filed his own petition recently, and has returned ranking liabilities of £1,307 3s., with net assets of £527 18s., or a deficiency of £779 5s. He borrowed £100 in November 1933, and in the next year also borrowed £295. In June 1935 debtor removed to 88 Newport Road, of which property he was granted a twenty-one years' lease. In addition to retail sales, since January 1934 debtor has supplied wholesale to small shops within a radius of about thirty miles. For that purpose he acquired on hire-purchase terms a motor car for £55, which was seized by the owners as the instalments were in arrear. According to a trading account prepared from June 7, 1933, to March 31, 1935, the sales were £2,368, trade expenses £444, net profit £209. From March 31, 1935, to the date of the receiving order the sales were £779, the trade expenses £298, and the net loss £142. Debtor states he realised his position on June 16, 1935, when he removed to the new shop. He attributed his failure to insufficient turnover, alterations and fittings to new shop, depreciation and law costs.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advanced notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 21

North London Pharmaceutical Association, North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway Road, N.7, at 8.30 p.m. Open meeting. Subject: "The New Poisons List."

Southport Pharmacists' Association, Royal Hotel, Southport, at 8.30 p.m. Dinner-dance (Annual ladies' evening). Running buffet. Tickets, 12s. 6d. single, 23s. double, from Mr. T. R. Newton, 112 Shakespeare Street, Southport.

West Middlesex Chemists' Association and Branch, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, Ealing, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. E. A. Atkins on "The Chemists' Friends' Scheme."

Wednesday, January 22

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Glasgow and South Western Scottish Branch, Royal Technical College (Room 108), George Street, Glasgow, at 8 p.m. Professor Allison (St. Mungo's College) on "Poisons and Poisoners."

The National Pharmaceutical Union, Devon Branch, Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. C. J. Yeates, on "The Chemists' Friends Scheme."

Thursday, January 23

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Harrow Branch, Gayton Rooms, Harrow, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams (assistant secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Poisons Rules and Schedules."

Reigate, Redhill and District Pharmacists' Association and Branch, Warwick Hotel, Redhill, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. J. C. Young on "Matter of Interest To-day in Pharmacy." Supper, 3s. 6d. per head.

North East and East London Pharmaceutical Association and Branch, St. John's Institute, Neswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. First lecture and discussion in winter study course on "Vitamins, Enzymes, etc."

Photographic Dealers' Association, Manchester, Salford and District Branch, Victoria Hotel, Manchester, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. H. Barton (Southport) on "Activities of the National Council."

Friday, January 24

Guild of Public Pharmacists, British Postgraduate School of Medicine, Ducane Road, London, W.12, at 6.30 p.m. Professor F. R. Fraser on "The Evolution of Therapeutics."

The Chemist and Druggist

Pharmacist's Poisons List and Poisons Code Synopsis

Subscribers are requested to make the following alterations in the Extended List of Poisons published in *The Chemist and Druggist Year Book and Diary, 1936*, which have been rendered necessary as a result of modifications in the Poisons List and Poisons Rules (S.R. & O. 1238 and 1239):—

ALTERATIONS

†Acetanilide with codeine, compound tablets of (S.I.) (5)
 †Acet. ipecac. (Ex.A.)
 *Acid. hydrochlor. (P.II.) (8)
 *Acid. hydrochlor. dil. (P.II.) (9)
 *Acid. nitricum (P.II.) (8)
 †Acid. nitricum dilutum (P.II.) (9)
 Acid. nitricum fumans (P.II.) (8)
 †Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. (P.II.) (9)
 Amidofebrin (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 Amidopyrine (S.I.) (R only.) (2) (v. "Pyramidon")
 Ampulla atropinae sulph. (P.I.) (Ex. S.I.) (13)
 Ampulla ephedrinae sulph. (P.I.) (13)
 Ampulla hyoscini hydrobrom. (P.I.) (Ex. S.I.) (13)
 "Asciatine" (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 (AMIDOPYRINEBUTYLCHLORAL HYDRATE)
 "Asthmador," Dr. Schiffmann's (Ex. A.)
 Asthma powder (Ex. A.)
 Asthma powder, P.F. 1. (Ex. A.)
 Barli carb. (S.I.) (P.II.) (4)
 (BARIUM CARBONATE; Ex. S.I. in preps. for the destruction of rats and mice.)
 Barium vermin killer (P.II.) (10) (Ex.S.I. by Rule 10 solely in preps. for the destruction of rats and mice.)
 (State proportion of BARIUM CARBONATE.)
 Beetle powder, barium. (S.I.) (6) (P.F.II., p. 731.)
 I. BARIUM CARBONATE, 50% w/w
 II. BARIUM CARBONATE, 28-5% w/w)
 Carbolic disinfectant powders (Ex.A.)
 Carvacrol (Ex.A.)
 Chloroform (P.I.) (8)
 Clark's Liver Pills (S.I.) (5)
 (ANDREW CLARK'S LIVER PILLS B.P.C.)
 (Ext. Nuc. Vom. Sicc., B.P., gr. ½ in each.)
 "Compaz" (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 (Contains AMIDOPYRINE.)
 Cresol, tertiary butyl (Ex.A.)
 Elixir "Ephedopyrine." (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 Elix. ipecac. (Ex.A.)
 Emetine preparations (S.I.)
 Essential oils containing natural phenols. (Ex.A.)
 Ext. ipecac. liq. (Ex.A.)
 Ext. ipecac. liq. (miscible), B.P.C., 1923. (Ex.A.)
 "Gardan." (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 (Contains AMIDOPYRINE.)
 "Gardanal Solium." (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 (SOLUBLE PHENOBARBITONE.)
 Goulard's extract. (P.I.) (10)
 Granati cortex. (Ex.A.)
 Guttæ (pro auribus)
 (Class 12. Label: "Poison. For external use only.")
 Guttæ plumbi et aluminii acet. (P.I.) (12) (Guttæ plumbico.)
 Guttæ (pro oculis)
 (Class 12. Label: "Poison. For external use only.")
 Hair dye, paraphenylenediamine. (P.II.) (14)
 "Himrod's Asthma Cure." (Ex.A.)
 Hydrarg. biiodid. (P.II.) (S.I.) (4) (Ex.S.I. in preps. with less than 2% HgI)
 Hydrarg. ioidid. flav. (Mercuric variety) (P.II.) (S.I.) (4) (MERCURIC IODIDE; Ex.S.I. under 2%)
 *Hydrarg. ioidid. rub. (P.II.) (S.I.) (4) (MERCURIC IODIDE, Ex.S.I. under 2%)

ALTERATIONS

Hydrochloric acid. (P.II.) (8) (v. acid. hydrochlor.)
 *Ipecacuanha. (Ex.A.)
 Ipecac. pulverat. (Ex.A.)
 "Izal" (contains PHENOLS.)
 Lead acetates. (P.I.) (8)
 Leeming's Essence. (S.I.) (11.)
 Liq. cresol. glycerin. (P.II.) (12)
 *Liq. cresol. sap. (P.II.) (8) (*Lysol.)
 *Liq. plumb. subacet. fort. (P.I.) (9)
 *Liq. pot. hydrox. (Ex.A.) (Liq. potassæ)
 †Liq. pot. phenat. co. (P.II.) (12)
 Lobeline. (S.I.) (4) (Ex.S.I. under 0.5%) (Ex.A. under 0.1%)
 Lotio acidi carbolici rub. (P.II.) (12)
 Lotio staphisagriae. (Ex.A.)
 *Lysol. (P.II.) (12)
 "Marshall's" cigarettes. (Ex.A.)
 Metanitrophenol. (S.I.) (4)
 Mouth wash
 (Excluded by definition from Class 13 (internal medicines.)
 Mouth wash, carbolated. (P.II.) (12)
 (Label: "Poison. For external use only.")
 Ol. essent. containing natural phenols. (Ex.A.)
 Orthonitrophenol. (S.I.) (4)
 Oxalates, metallic. (P.I.) (8) (Except potassium quadroxalate. (P.II.) (8)
 Paranitrophenol. (S.I.) (4)
 Paraphenylenediamine hair dye. (P.II.) (14)
 (Label as Sch. 7 (4) notice for hair dye.)
 Phenylenediamines.
 (Ex. A. other than as hair dye.)
 Pil. hydrarg. ioidid. rub. (S.I.) (6)
 †Pil. podoph. et quinin. (P.I.) (13)
 Plumbi acet. (P.I.) (8)
 "Potter's Asthma Cure." (Ex.A.)
 "Potter's (Mrs.) Walnut Juice Hair Dye." (P.II.) (Sch. 7 (4).)
 †Potassii quadroxalates. (P.II.) (8)
 †Potassium quadroxalate. (P.II.) (8)
 †Potassium tetroxalate. (P.II.) (8)
 †Pulv. lobellia co. (Ex.A. as asthma fumigant.)
 †Pulv. stramon. co. (Ex.A. as asthma fumigant.)
 "Pyramidon." (S.I.) (R only.) (2) (AMIDOPYRINE.)
 Sal. acetosella. (P.II.) (8)
 Sal. limonis. (P.II.) (8)
 "Somnosal." (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 Sorrel, Salt of. (P.II.) (8)
 Syr. ipecac. (Ex.A.)
 †Tab. acetanilid. co. c. codein. (S.I.) (5)
 Tab. amidopyrine. (S.I.) (R only.) (2) (AMIDOPYRINE, gr. 5 in each.)
 Tab. barbiton. et amidopyrin. (S.I.) (R only.) (2)
 Tab. hydrarg. ioidid. rub. (S.I.) (6)
 †Tinct. chlorol. et morph. co. (S.I.) (5)
 (Contains 0.125% w/v. or 0.1014% w/w. of HCN.)
 Toluenediamines. (Ex.A. other than as hair dye, when P.II. poison.)
 "Trigemin." (S.I.) (R only.) (2) (Preps. containing AMIDOPYRINE AND BUTYLCHLORAL HYDRATE.)
 †Ung. glyc. plumb. subacet. (P.I.) (9)
 †Ung. hydrarg. ioidid. rub. (S.I.) (5)
 Vin. ipecac. (Ex.A.)

DELETIONS

Acid. acet. glac.
 Acid. aurichloric.
 Acid. bromauricum
 Aethylis brom.
 Aethylis chlor.
 "Allochyrsine."
 Amylene hydrate
 "Anestile."
 Auri brom.
 Auri et sodii chlor.
 Auri et sodii thiosulph.
 Auri trichlor. (purum)
 Auri trichlor. acid
 "Aurobin"
 Aurothioglucose
 Caps. ol. chenopodii
 Carbon tetrachloride
 "Chloryl Anæsthetic"
 "Crisalbine"
 Elix. paraldehydi
 Ethyl bromide
 Ethyl chloride
 Gold bromide
 Gold chloride

DELETIONS

Gold, compound salts of
 Gold salts
 "Krysolgan"
 "Myocrisin"
 Ol. chenopodii
 Paraldehyde
 Pil. santonin
 Potassium bromaurate
 Potassium nitrite
 "Sanocrysin"
 Santonica
 Santonin
 Santoninic acid
 Sodium nitrite
 Sodii santoninas
 "Solganol"
 "Solganol B"
 Tab. santonini
 Tab. santonin. et hydrarg. sulchlor.
 Tab. santonin. et scammon. co.
 "Tetraform"
 "Thioclogne"
 Troch. santonina

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS

Class 12 human (external) medicines to be labelled "For external use only" (instead of "Not to be taken internally"),
 Draft Rule 28 has been deleted and hence colouring of arsenical poisons, barium salts, cyanides, and thallium salts is no longer compulsory.

CHANGES IN NUMBERING OF RULES AND SCHEDULES

Rule 10 replaces Rule 9 (First Schedule exemptions)
 Rule 14 replaces Rule 12 (Manner of labelling containers)
 Rule 16 replaces Rule 14 (Labelling of name of poison)
 Rule 18 replaces Rule 16 (Labelling with proportion of poison)
 Rule 19 replaces Rule 17 (Indication of character of poison)
 Sch. 7 replaces Sch. 5 (Indication of character and cautionary notices)
 The above do not affect the Class Number.
 The Poisons List and Poisons Rules as confirmed and approved by the Home Secretary come into force on May 1, 1936.

"THE SCIENCE FORUM."—No. 5 of "The Science Forum" includes an article by Mr. F. E. Bullen on "Hospital Pharmacy in Britain," and one by Mr. J. Clifford Davies on "Public Pharmacy in Great Britain."

PHARMACY TRAINING IN THE U.S.A.—The "American Journal of Pharmacy," in a recent issue, summarises the progress which has been made towards standardising training in pharmacy in the United States. The four-year college course in pharmacy became generally effective, by agreement of the American Association Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, in 1932. Therefore, so far as the board examination is concerned, the four-year course becomes compulsory in 1936. All the states with the exception of California and New York have reciprocity agreements through the National Association Boards of Pharmacy. The general basis for reciprocity provides that an applicant is eligible by reciprocity in those states which would have admitted him to examination on the date of his original licence, with the qualifications he possessed at that time. The majority of the states now require graduation from the four-year course plus a minimum of one year of full-time retail experience, under supervision. If he has more retail experience than the one-year minimum, he will also be eligible in the states that require more than one year of such time. In a few states an applicant can still qualify without college training.

Diamond Jubilee Dinner in Dublin

IRISH PHARMACY has never had a more successful, representative and brilliant function than the Diamond Jubilee banquet held at the Aberdeen Hall, Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on January 9. Despite the fact that a tremendous gale was blowing all over the country, close upon 300 guests from every part of Ireland, and many distinguished visitors from across the Channel, assembled at "the Gresham" to mark in a fitting way the sixty years' existence of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Mr. Joseph F. Costello, the first Connaughtman to become president of the Society, was in the chair. A short distance away sat the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (Mr. W. S. Taylor). Mr. E. Saville Peck (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) and Mr. T. Marns (vice-president) were unable to attend, but the following telegram of greeting was received: "The president and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain send warm congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations of their sister Society."

The Government of the Irish Free State and the medical and dental professions were strongly represented. On Mr.



MR. J. F. COSTELLO

Costello's right sat Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly (vice-president of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health). Other members of the Cabinet present were Mr. P. J. Rutledge (Minister for Justice) and Mr. Sean McEntee (Minister for Finance). Dublin City sent its popular Lord Mayor (Alderman A. Byrne, T.D.). The allied professions of medicine were represented by Dr. Matson (president of the College of Physicians) and Mrs. Matson, Surgeon Pringle (president of the College of Surgeons) and Mrs. Pringle, Dr. Denis Coffey (president of University College, Dublin), Mr. J. Potter (president of the Dental Board) and Mrs. Potter.

Other notables at the president's table included Senator Ernest Blythe and Mrs. Blythe, Mr. T. C. Scott (president of the Irish Drug Association) and Mrs. Scott, Colonel Broy (Commissioner of the Garda Síochána), Rev. Fr. Devane, S.J., Sir Thomas and Lady Robinson, Miss Phyllis Ryan (public analyst), Mr. E. P. McCarron (secretary, Department of Local Government) and Mrs. McCarron, Mr. J. Costello, K.C., T.D., Mr. J. A. O'Rourke (vice-president, P.S.I.), Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Rathgar, and Mr. P. C. Cahill (honorary secretary of the Dinner Committee).

The excellent repast appeared on the menu card in truly pharmaceutical form, and was a witty refresher in latinity. As Ante-Prandium there was Citrus Decumana—Statim Sumenda. Then followed Decocta: Decoctum ex Chelonii pellucidum vel Cremor Gallinae Viscosus. With the Decocta came the injunction "Capiat cochleatum cum silentio." Next Piscis: Solea cum Boletis in Vino Albo præparata—Deglutiat cum quilibet authepsa. The Entree emerged as Altrinsecus: Coxæ Agni pars Crassior ex authepsa—quantum libet. Ferculum appeared as Gallina Numidica assata cum Petasone Porcino Limerkensi, necon Solanis Tuberosis et Apiis Gravelentibus—Ad Libitum. For Opsonia the menu announced Farcinem Helvetiæ vel Tragemata gelida—Sumat quantum magnum si vires permittant. The fruits were Ex Oriente atque Occidente et in Hibernia Producetus. Finally the profession were offered "Poculum Coffea Arabica (Linn.) post prandium."

Mr. P. C. CAHILL, speaking in Gaelic, proposed the first toast of the evening "Eire," which was cordially honoured.

THE TOAST OF THE SOCIETY

Proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland," MR. SEAN T. O'KELLY said although the Society was celebrating the sixtieth year of its existence he regarded it as a

young and vigorous organisation that had the world yet before it. During those sixty years it had achieved great good for itself, for the profession of pharmaceutical chemists, and for the country. Throughout that period the Society had many distinguished citizens associated with it. Its first president was Sir Dominic Corrigan, whose name was honoured in medicine in their country and outside. Then followed a line of distinguished presidents: he referred to such names as Professor Tichborne, Mr. W. F. Wells, who was an old citizen of Dublin, Dr. James A. Walsh, Dr. Barnes and Mr. John Smith, who, he understood, was still living and an honoured member of the Society. From the days of his youth he (Mr. O'Kelly) had many associations with members of the profession. One of the earliest friends he had in public life was Mr. Arthur Cahill, the father of the young man who had just proposed the toast of "Eire." For good or ill Mr. Arthur Cahill had much to do with his political upbringing. (Laughter.) Other members of the profession with which he was intimately associated included Mr. James McCormack, of Wexford, and with Mr. McCormack and himself was associated with Mr. Keawell, who had a business in Rathgar. Through these men he got to know the profession, and to learn of its high standard and high sense of citizenship. Mr. Maloney, of Tipperary, another pharmacist, was like himself a member of the first Dail. He had also the honour and privilege of being associated on public boards with another distinguished member of the Society, who was a member of the executive body, and was present there that night. He referred to Sir Thomas Robinson. (Applause.) He knew of the Pharmaceutical Society through citizens of that type, and with that knowledge could say that there was no body of citizens who had a higher sense of public duty than the members of their Society, such as he had known them to be. Acts of Parliament controlled their work as an organisation, but they had gone further in the work of building up the Society. They had got into it the right types of men and women.

Responding, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. J. F. Costello) said: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to our dinner in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. It is indeed a great honour to have so many distinguished visitors present on an occasion like this. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was founded sixty years ago by Act of Parliament, and was the climax of a long-drawn-out controversy between the Royal College of Physicians, the apothecaries and the chemists and druggists. The first meeting of the Council took place on September 10, 1875. The first examination was held in May 1876 at the Royal College of Physicians. Candidates were not required to produce any evidence of any previous connection with pharmacy, and the ordinary man from the street, if he felt inclined to do so, was perfectly entitled to drop in and have a shot at the examination. As the Society started without any Parliamentary grant, its first years were financially lean years. Since then the Society has had its ups and downs, but I think you will agree with me that the present strong position of pharmacy is a great tribute to the work of the pioneers."

"We have functioned and operated under the same Act for sixty years, and while the Act has no doubt achieved its purpose very well in the past, it does not, I suggest, under present-day conditions. Certain clauses are somewhat out of date, and tend to hamper the Society's progress. I trust Mr. O'Kelly will allow us an opportunity of discussing the possibilities of improving matters at some future date. It may be of



MR. P. C. CAHILL

interest to point out that the Society receives no grant or other monetary assistance from the State."

Having detailed the training necessary for licentiates, the president went on to say: "After qualifying, and paying his registration, the newly fledged chemist is at liberty to dispense anything from strychnine to lipstick. The whole forms a long stiff course, but I believe it is worth it in the long run. It puts our licentiates in a position to meet all eventualities, and enables them to hold their own with pharmacy in other countries. To come back to present-day affairs, I would like to refer to the Hospitals Commission and express the hope that provision will be made for the establishment of the pharmacy end in the reorganisation scheme. Owing to economic and other conditions the man with the taste for pharmacy research work can find no outlet for his energy. This position is gradually changing, as of recent years efforts have been made to start pharmaceutical industries here, and I think we can look forward to some of our present chemists obtaining positions in research laboratories."

"THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS"

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON, proposing the toast of "The Medical and Dental Professions," said this year happened to be his own golden jubilee year. It was just fifty years since he was placed on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Compared with those times great changes had taken place in pharmacy. He remembered on one occasion, while acting as an examiner, he put a question to a candidate as to the conditions under which poison should be sold, and was astonished to get the reply that under no circumstances should poison be sold to idiots, drunken persons, or women. (Laughter.) He wished that candidates were there that night to see the wonderful inroads ladies had made in their profession. Miss Phyllis Ryan, present with them, was the foremost analyst in the city of Dublin. They were proud of their association with the medical profession, and followed their movements with interest—and sometimes with anxiety. Such an occasion brought to his mind those advertisements with such slogans as "Eat More Fruit" or "Drink More Guinness." Why not have another slogan for the doctors: "Write More Prescriptions"? (Laughter.)

DR. COFFEY, responding, said it was a great testimony to the foundations laid by Sir Dominic Corrigan that in sixty years pharmacists had built up such a fine organisation.

DR. MATSON (president of the College of Physicians), who also replied, said that to his mind there was too much mechanism in the medical profession, and the old art of dispensing was becoming lost. He had constant rows with some of his students in the hospital because they prescribed the handiest things, involving little or no calculation. Nowadays they ordered one of those patents, as to which half of them—to be honest—did not know how they were going to act. This was the age of serums. The medical profession owed a great deal to the pharmacists for saving them from bad mistakes, as their writing was not always good.

SURGEON PRINGLE (president of the College of Surgeons), also speaking to the toast, said his respect for the pharmacists was founded on wonderment. He could not help respecting anyone who mastered the British Pharmacopœia. The art of prescribing had gone to-day, but he hoped the art of compounding remained.

MR. POTTER, responding for the dental profession, said pharmacists were the most patient profession in the world.

"THE GUESTS"

MR. D. WARWICK (last year's president of the P.S.I.), proposing the toast "The Guests," said it associated all Ireland, both North and South. Pharmaceutically speaking they had a good mixture. They had with them the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of

Northern Ireland from the historic town of Enniskillen. It was a personal pleasure to him to have Mr. Taylor there that night, because in their young days they had the privilege of being associated with one whose name would ever hold an honoured place in Irish pharmacy: he referred to the late W. F. Wells. They had the pleasantest relations with their sister Society, perhaps he should say daughter Society, in the North, and they offered them a hearty welcome. They extended the hand of welcome to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose presence they greatly appreciated, knowing the full time-table he had. It was a great pleasure also to have the ladies.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, responding, congratulated the Society on its past achievements and expressed the hope that 1936 would bring the profession still further advancement.

MR. W. S. TAYLOR (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), also responding, said he rose with the greatest pleasure to return thanks to their parent Society for extending the hand of friendship to the sturdy infant across the Border. The ministers were present, and it was no harm to tell them that new legislation was necessary. One of the most urgent things required was shorter compulsory hours for chemists.

MR. RUTTLEDGE (Minister for Justice), expressing thanks to Mr. Costello for presiding, said he was a man who did not in any way seek the limelight. There was something in any Society that could appreciate the work of such a president.

An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed during the banquet by Mr. J. O'Reilly, M.P.S.I.; Mr. George Hewson, M.P.S.I., and Mrs. Hewson; Mrs. Maud Aiken; Miss M. Fenning; Mr. M. O'Higgins and Mr. P. J. Henry; Mrs. F. X. Meagher and Miss M. Davin were accompanists.

The large attendance included Rev. Fr. Cogavin, president, St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe; Captain Corry; Dr. J. A. Mitchell; Mr. P. Brooke Kelly; Dr. J. P. Bourke; Mr. D. W. P. Boyd; Mr. Brunker; Dr. J. Keane; Mr. S. T. McAuley; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Whelehan, Mullinger; Dr. Bryson; Mr. and Mrs. C. Cremen; Mr. J. Gleeson; Mr. T. Costello; Mr. and Mrs. M. Kieran and party, Drumshambo; Mr. D. J. Nugent; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lester, Cork; Mr. W. J. McKnight; Professor Normington; Dr. A. T. McKay; Mr. B. Murphy, London; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Storey, Belfast; the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London; Mr. John J. Gaynor; Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Smith; Mr. G. P. Forrester, London; Mr. J. J. Kerr (registrar, P.S.I.) and Miss Kerr.

Among those who sent apologies for absence were Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, T.D.; Sir J. Moore, M.D.; the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick; Miss F. M. Flood; Mr. P. J. Fielding; Mr. T. Edward Lescher; Dr. C. Ward, T.D.; Mr. F. Blowick, P.C.



Front row (left to right): MRS. RUTTLEDGE, MR. SETON PRINGLE (President, R.C.S.I.), MRS. PRINGLE, MR. SEAN T. O'KELLY (Minister for Local Government), MR. J. F. COSTELLO (President, P.S.I.), MR. P. J. RUTTLEDGE (Minister for Justice), LADY ROBINSON, MR. W. S. TAYLOR (President, P.S.N.I.) Other rows include: DR. and MRS. MATSON, SIR T. ROBINSON, DR. D. COFFEY, MR. SEAN McENTEE (Minister for Finance), MRS. McENTEE, MR. T. C. SCOTT (President, I.D.A.), SENATOR ERNEST BLYTHE, REV. Fr. DEVANE, S.J., MR. P. C. CAHILL, MR. J. POTTER, MRS. POTTER, COL. BROY.

Sterilisation Technique

Abstract of an address delivered at an Evening Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on January 14, by M. H. Berry, B.Sc., A.I.C., Ph.C., vice-dean of the Society's College

THE report of the Pharmacopœia Subcommittee dealing with the subject of sterilisation was far from complimentary in its implications as to the suitability of the pharmacist to carry out the technique of producing a sterile solution. It came as a shock to many pharmacists who had for many years relied upon simple methods which from their experience had been satisfactory. The problems of the small scale worker and the large scale worker are never the same, and it is usually the former who has to face the greater difficulties. The problems of the bacteriologist and the pharmaceutical bacteriologist are not the same: the latter is extremely interested in what to the former are minor aspects of the subject. Mr. Berry then went on to describe experiments which have been conducted in the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories. Apart from the apparatus used in the process, the sources of infection are either from air or by contact with the hands, and it is important to ascertain what are the relative risks from each; particularly from the air, it being the more variable factor. Moreover, it determines largely the room equipment necessary for the process.

AERIAL INFECTION

A table was then shown on the screen to indicate the condition of the atmosphere presented when agar plates were exposed for thirty minutes on the benches in different parts of the laboratory and afterwards incubated at 37° C. for thirty-six hours. The colonies were examined and found to include the usual staphylococci, sarcinæ, fungi, yeasts and bacilli of the subtilii type but no anaërobes. The table showed that there is a wide variation, a reasonable average being about sixty. The chief factor is considered to be the presence or absence of draughts and eddies and the number of persons present. The interior of a fume cupboard in which the fume pipe had been blocked was tested and gave a count of fifty-four against a count outside of thirty-two. As the aperture of the cupboard was about three yards long, two-thirds of it was screened with cloth and another count taken. This time it dropped to three, the higher count being obviously due to eddies in the atmosphere. A series of similar counts were taken on the dispensing counters of several pharmacies. It was shown that the shop counts were much lower, with the exception of one where a door had been opened by mistake and a strong draught blew across it. There are several methods of improving such an atmosphere: a room may be supplied with filtered air and a positive pressure maintained, so that there is never an incoming of dust-laden air. Other methods are to spray the atmosphere with lysol solution or to create a cloud of steam, so that the dust particles are carried down on the water droplets, leaving a more or less sterile atmosphere. The latter method appears to be quite effective. It is interesting to note that there is a great increase while the steam is settling.

HAND INFECTION

Infection by contact from the hands is by far the most frequent, and it is in this respect that the beginner in attempting aseptic methods fails. Hands were examined before washing and after scrubbing with soap and subsequently drying on a clean towel. The skin was then smeared with a little sterile broth on a sterile wire, and it was then transferred to an agar slip for incubators. The only effect which could be deduced was that washing did not reduce the degree of infection, but it undoubtedly restricted the flora to a coccus. This is important, as such infection is readily killed at low temperatures. The fact emerges that it is possible to counter hand infection if, after getting the solution in its final container, the latter is heated to, say, 80° C. for ten minutes. The author attaches little importance to hand sterilisation with disinfectants, as it is not a practical proposition for workers. Unwashed hands may result in infection with much more resistant organisms, and to wash the hands is a simple and necessary precaution in asepsis. In the pre-

paration of sterile solutions the chief incident of hand infection by the worker is when placing the rubber cap on a vaccine bottle. There is a distinct advantage in using narrow-mouthed bottles. Experiments tend to show that it is probable that, when a cap is slipped on, infection from the hands will occur. Therefore, in a heating process, it is advisable that the cap be put on prior to heating. Thus, in autoclaving or steaming it is well to do this and to provide a small air vent by inserting a thin wire between the cap and the bottle. The bottles should be allowed to cool in the steriliser before wiring on, otherwise the caps will sink. To show the protective action of phenol, experiments were undertaken with wide-mouthed bottles containing broth with 0.5 per cent. phenol. No growth was visible in 300 out of 300 bottles, but it does not follow that they were sterile, although extremely probable; there must have been the same percentage of infection, but if it were not killed, it did not develop.

TESTS FOR STERILITY

The heat processes for the sterilisation of aqueous solutions in the Pharmacopœia are only two (omitting the emergency method, which officially is not an absolute one): autoclaving at 115° C. for thirty minutes and Tyndallisation at 80° C. for one hour on three successive days. The former method is absolute and sterility can be guaranteed. Its use is limited by the thermostability of the medicament. Unfortunately, this includes many substances in common use, such as the salts of novocaine, adrenaline, amylocaine, cocaine and atropine. The only alternative is Tyndallisation, which is a most impractical method. Before the 1932 Pharmacopœia, the chief heating method was that of steaming, immersing in an atmosphere of flowing steam giving a temperature of 98° C. The author stated that he was quite unconvinced that this method is at fault. Certain medicaments or substances are themselves suspect, such as the possible occurrence of anthrax and tetanus in gelatin. These are suspect from their source, but the usual type of medicament, such as an alkaloidal salt, is far from suspect. When fatalities have occurred with such solutions, it is suggested that they have been due to staphylococcal or streptococcal infections. It is known that such organisms cannot survive a temperature of 80°, and in some cases cannot survive for twenty-four hours in the alkaloid salt solution, and cannot survive for twenty-four hours in 0.5 per cent. phenol or for five minutes in 0.5 per cent. tricresol. Two alternatives present themselves: either the solution was never heated in its final container or infection occurred during its administration. In view of the criticism attached to the old method, attempts had been made to test: (a) its effectiveness; (b) the risks attached to it. After describing the experiments and illustrating the apparatus used by means of lantern slides, the author claimed that this process was a practical one, as it had been tried over and over again, sterility being easily obtained by heating at 80° C. The fact that infection is generally hand infection emerges every time from these experiments.

TYNDALLISATION

The theory underlying this process is that 80° C. is sufficient to kill off all non-sporing organisms, but during the intervals the spores develop into vegetative organisms and are killed in subsequent heatings. Davis has shown the process is unreliable. If the infection is of a sporing type, the process will fail, but if a non-sporing type (such as skin cocci) only one heating is necessary. The author has confirmed these conclusions and finds that solutions containing *B. mycoides* (a sporing organism) were non-sterile after the full process, whilst those containing *Sarcinæ* (a non-sporing organism) were all sterile after the first heating. He does not consider the process a practical one for the pharmacist. He stressed, however, that if only non-sporing organisms were present, a single heating at 80° C. will suffice to sterilise the solution. He described a

process which can be employed in the pharmacy when there is required a solution of a medicament which cannot be heated to over 80° C. The method, in effect, is the B.P. emergency one. He could not understand why the Pharmacopœia in its emergency method does not permit steaming for those substances which may be autoclaved; moreover, the method specified for intravenous injections, that of boiling for fifteen minutes, is not a practical one. Boiling causes concentration. Intravenous injections could be prepared as for other injections.

In conclusion, the author suggested that in retail practice the pharmacist should: (1) Possess an autoclave, the Sankey, Easy Cooker, or Thackray type for small-scale work. Autoclaving of the solution in its final container is safe, quick, and special precautions in preparing the solutions are not so essential as in other methods. (2) When the medicament cannot be autoclaved, it can be prepared by the method of steaming or autoclaving all apparatus, preparing the solution with aseptic precautions and finally heating to 80° C. for half an hour in the final container. A steamer must be available and the special apparatus described (or something similar). (3) All drugs which may be used for injection purposes should be kept apart in a special cupboard from ordinary dispensing stock and in special bottles with a dust cap stopper.

Discussion

MR. E. S. PECK, the President of the Society, who occupied the chair, invited criticism and questions.

DR. C. H. HAMPSHIRE said the Pharmacopœia Commission were anxious to collect all the information they could, especially that of an experimental nature if backed up by figures. He had listened to the criticisms of the Pharmacopœia, but pointed out that though their intentions were published some time before the Pharmacopœia was issued, not many criticisms were made. Criticisms were now forthcoming three years after publication, but they were welcome nevertheless.

MR. HERBERT SKINNER said there were certain surgeons who require such medicaments as procaine in crystals. This was dissolved in the patient's spinal fluid and injected back again. He inquired if Mr. Berry had any experience in dealing with dry substances such as procaine.

MR. DAVIS said the author had offered a number of useful suggestions, particularly that of keeping salts and substances in dust capped bottles; also that super-clean substances should be supplied by wholesale houses.

MR. WICLIFFE PECK, in a letter, stated that comparative experiments at his hospital had shown distinct reasons for redistilling water in glass.

DR. HARTLEY said he hoped that changes in the forthcoming addendum to the B.P. would remove some of the criticisms. He raised the question as to what is the effect of sterilising procedure on the biological activity of the final product. He also asked how many pharmacopœial preparations are self-sterilising, and if it was not possible to devise conditions whereby with an antiseptic and a moderate degree of heat quite sterile solutions could be prepared.

MR. BERRY, in reply, said that he had no results to offer regarding solid medicaments. As regards the altered effect of medicaments after sterilisation there is much literature on the subject, but it requires sorting out. The standards for alkalinity in glass had made the pharmacist alkali-conscious. There were quite a number of self-sterilising substances, and the number of them will increase.

MR. KLUGE proposed a vote of thanks, which MR. YOUNG (member of the Council) seconded.

A CANNY CHEMIST.—"Mr. Smith is a shrewd Highlander and he is also a chemist. I do not think the chemist in him has yet decided to become a politician. 'I must be satisfied,' he said, 'that there is a reasonable chance of success.'"—London "Evening Standard."

HYPERVITAMINOSIS D.—A monograph by Dr. Lewis Thatcher in "The Lancet" of January 4 records the death of an infant known to be thriving just before the addition to its diet of a considerable proportion of cod-liver oil with an exceptionally high vitamin-D content. The *post-mortem* findings were consistent with changes pathognomic of hypervitaminosis D. One of the conclusions drawn is that the present tendency to increase the vitamin-D potency of cod-liver oil is undesirable.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

London Examination Results

THE following are the results of the examinations held in London during January:—

	No.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for Prelim. Sc. exam. ...	218	10	105	58	45	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Prelim. Sc. exam.	110	1	—	40	69	—	—	—	—
Entered for C. and D. exam. ...	116	—	—	—	—	4	44	41	27
Referred subject in C. and D. exam.	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	64
	526	11	105	98	114	4	44	59	91

Candidates have been referred as follows:—Botany, 66; chemistry, 21; physics, 11; pharmacognosy, 1; pharmacy, 26; pharmaceutical chemistry, 14; forensic pharmacy, 18; total 157.

Candidates have failed as follows:—Botany, 90; chemistry, 89; physics, 82; pharmacognosy, 17; pharmacy, 42; pharmaceutical chemistry, 30; forensic pharmacy, 31.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

Baker, G. W., Northfleet	Horne, Edwin, Chiswick
Bennett, L. M., Catford	Hovanesian, A., Manchester
Blockside, F. T. P., Gillingham	Howell, D. P., Cardiff
Bowen, G. R., Swansea	Huddart, C. W., Nelson
Bramall, E. W., Stafford	Hunt, Frank, Bolton
Breakspear, H. F., Maidenhead	Huxley, William, Chester
Brett, J. E., Old Hill	Ingram, J. A., Manchester
Bridger, D. E., Bournemouth	Jolly, B. E., Lewisham
Briggs, Harry, Guiseley	Jordan, Frank, Harlesden
Canter, H. J. B., Plymouth	Joseph, E. W., Pendleton
Chadwick, W. H., Runcorn	Lambourne, J., Buckingham
Chambers, J. A., Oldham	Leon, I. S., Manchester
Clayton, J. H., Leicester	Lewis, E. P., Tonypandy
Collins, L. J., Swansea	Livesey, M., Wigan
Covell, D. A., Cromer	Lloyd, Menna, Llanstephan
Crook, Joseph, Darwen	Minton, H. C., Highbury
Crossley, H. L., Morecambe	Morgan, W. A., Wilmslow
Cull, F. E., Norwich	Partridge, I. S., Birmingham
Dannatt, B. H., Orpington	Pascoe, G. H. T., Penryn
Darrah, K. W., Harrogate	Pettitt, F. W., Edmonton
Davies, W. B., Barry	Phillips, W. L. L., Risca
Dixon, R. V., Dudley	Pickering, G., Mansfield
Douglas, M. M., Sedburgh	Prowse, E. B., Cheadle
Dunkley, J. L., Birmingham	Pulsford, E. G., Clapham
Durham, E. V., Liverpool	Raife, Lazarus, Leeds
Eason, H. W., Chesterfield	Rawlins, T. J., Muswell Hill
Elkins, F. R., Bournemouth	Roes, V. H., Didsbury
Espley, G. T., Accrington	Reeves, R. B., Oswestry
Fiddgrass, D., Stepney	Roberts, J. B., Hoylake
Fogelman, B., Noorder Paarl	Robinson, R. A., Standish
Fromow, I. A., Torquay	Saunders, A. J., Plymouth
Gibson, Eric, Holyhead	Sercombe, W. R., Newton
Gill, S. T. G., Bristol	Shepherd, George, Wigan
Goldblatt, Marcus, Blackwood	Shepley, G. F., Stockport
Goss, G. E., North Tawton	Smith, Arthur, Pendleton
Graham, R. S., Laceby	Spivack, Edith, Bishopsgate
Griffin, J. W., Langley	Stabler, Maurice, Horsforth
Griffiths, R. H., Swansea	Stacey, R. E., Devonport
Haddrill, L. M., Liverpool	Stockdale, W. H., Deddington
Hagmaier, P. W., Ilford	Thompson, H. A., Redhill
Hare, R. S., N. Walsham	Vaughan, Hugh, Eccles
Hedges, I. P., Leighton Buzzard	Wahnsley, A. B., Halifax
Hepworth, E. A., Cardiff	Walters, W. C., Brecon
Hesleden, C. L., Old Hill	Whittington, J. E., Manchester
Hewitt, T., Wolverhampton	Williams, W. H. A., Rhinobina
	Wright, F. E., Leicester

Impressions of the Poisons List and Rules

By H. Humphreys Jones, F.I.C., Ph.C.

AT long last the day of full revelation has arrived, but it will be a slow process before all concerned will enjoy full daylight. It is the culminating point of many years of activity which started when the Departmental Committee set to work. The Poisons Board has represented many interests, and great has been the responsibility of the five pharmacist members. On the whole pharmacy has not fared badly; we in our day, and posterity, will have reason to be grateful to them for their labours. Probably they have wielded an influence far in excess of their number, because they were familiar with the points at issue from personal experience and they had the benefit of the cumulative experience of pharmacists during a long period.

When we glance back over the old order of things we marvel at its relative simplicity. It served the purpose up to the war years. War along the centuries has wielded an influence for good and ill, and has been responsible for the birth of many beneficial movements. Pharmacy is not an exception. It has evolved more during the last twenty years than during any previous 100 years in its history. The new regime is a great advance, and the change will be a revolutionary one. But the Dangerous Drugs Acts have acted as a precursor, paving the way for a smoother working of the new order. The last twelve years has been a "tuning in" period. Many discordant notes have been heard, and "atmospherics" have had a disturbing effect on pharmacists generally. The important question is: How will this upheaval affect the well-being of the public and the pharmacist?

The object of every law and enactment is to make life easier and safer for the individual. This demands a price. Pharmacists are by nature public-spirited, and I am satisfied that the cost to the pharmacist in money, thought and anxiety is greater than the public is willing to acknowledge. A person would think it strange if a solicitor did not charge a fee of 7s. 6d.—more or less—for writing a letter, when the actual cost of paper was perhaps only one penny. The same person would be shocked if the pharmacist charged 1s. for the trouble taken in conforming to the regulations in the sale of six-pennyworth of poison! When will the public learn not the law of proportion but the sense of proportion? Neither do I think that the pharmacist is free from blame for this state of things. Let us hope that one result of these changes will be the welding of pharmacy into a harmonious whole—"Each for all and all for one."

There are some extraordinary things in the final List and Schedules. Here we have hydrochloric acid and lysol—the arch-enemies of human lives—which have been responsible for half of the deaths by poisoning last year, or the year before, and are now allowed full freedom and can be distributed by any person who cares to ask permission. And this in spite of the experts—the Poisons Board. Another thunderbolt—the establishing of the right of any poison to be in shops where animal medicines are manufactured, from hyoscine hydrobromide to black antimony, if anyone imagines that these poisons will benefit a cat, dog, donkey, or canary. We thought the dozen or so substances named in the draft Rules was on the liberal side. But now "Let them all come" is the order of the day. "A business which comprises the manufacture of medicines for the treatment of animals." It may not mean what I think it does. If a trader mixes black antimony, sulphur and resin, I take it he is a manufacturer and therefore can sell it. Will he be allowed to sell the same mixture if he buys it ready packed? Does the manufacture of one, two or six preparations entitle the trader to sell all animal medicines containing poisons? If so, this will play havoc with country pharmacists who have veterinary practices.

Another point. At the moment, I cannot see how Schedule VI simplifies the labelling of substances—e.g., the labelling of lead plaster, potassium cyanide and black antimony in terms of PbO , HCN and Sb_2O_3 respectively. I can appreciate the point in connection with solanaceous and other drugs containing a mixture of alkaloids. The restriction of certain drugs such as amidopyrine, the barbiturates, etc., is not all to the good. Unfortunately there have been serious cases of

"intemperance" or "over-indulgence." But these drugs have been a "boon and a blessing to men," and the tendency is for the general practitioner to fight shy of a restricted drug. Another extraordinary thing. Rule No. 13 presupposes that an unqualified assistant in the employ of a registered pharmacist is not a fit and proper person to sell a Part II poison that can be sold by a draper who may be on the local authority's list.

By a practising Barrister

THE Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has done me the honour of inviting my views upon the new Poisons Lists and Rules, and I am glad as an old-time pharmacist with more than half a century of interest in—though for the greater part of that time not dependence upon—pharmacy for the means of living, to have an opportunity of expressing my views for what they are worth. I must, however, be excused from commenting upon the Poisons List—except to say that so far as it is likely to lessen criminality (which includes suicide—that being in law a felony) or to minimise accidental death I see no reason to anticipate any diminution in the future work of coroners. Rather do I anticipate an increase of that work by reason of the greatly enlarged facilities provided by the Act and by the Rules for the distribution of poisonous substances which, so far as I can judge, has been merely a concession to pressure by vested interests within and without Whitehall. Happily, however, it should provide more work for both branches of the legal profession; and since the chemists of Great Britain have chosen this new bed of roses to rest upon I see no reason why they should not have my good wishes for their comfort.

But as for the Rules, they constitute a topic more in my particular "line of business." Of course they are pungently redolent of the official laboratories in Whitehall, where a body of experts is regularly employed in the synthetic process of rule-making in relation to the most diverse commercial matters; in which process it is necessary to develop a highly imaginative genius which will create the largest possible number of detailed instructions to be obeyed by the serving-men for whom they are intended, and the widest possible scope for the exercise of the genius of the taskmasters (euphemistically known as "inspectors") for the discharge of whose calling they are specially designed and provided.

My next comment—which is really corollary to the foregoing—is that the complexity both of detail and verbiage is such that one can only marvel it should be expected of the average hard-working pharmacist that he should find time to master what is now required of him; as for the unqualified licensee, he will be helplessly at sea. Comparing all this formidable barbed wire entanglement system with the old Poisons Schedules—which, whatever else may be said of them, were simple and intelligible—it is difficult to see how, even under the guidance of a very active protective trade association, the average retailer of poisons will be able to keep himself out of the meshes of the criminal or quasi-criminal law. I hope, however, that this aspect of the matter will not escape the attention of the Magistrates' Association and of members of the appellate tribunals under the enlarged system of summary jurisdiction appeal just beginning to operate.

A third comment—and this again must be of a general character. In contrast to this complex code of legal enactment—to be enforced by a number of new travelling "inspectors" (now being advertised for at salaries commencing at £9 per week and rising to £10) possessing all the undesirable powers of policemen without the counteracting disciplinary control of which the policeman is conscious—I observe that the medical profession, with all its private dispensaries, private nursing homes, its public (though in practice privately controlled) hospitals and other institutions, wherein and wherefrom are used probably the greater portion of the poisonous substances required in medicine and surgery (to say nothing of the veterinary and dental professions standing on the same footing), is entirely exempt from any such inspection or control, save in recording the purchase and distribution of a very small number of substances like cocaine (in which, be it not overlooked, the Revenue authorities as well as coroners are particularly interested).

How to Supply Poisons—I

THE new poison law is based upon the regulation of the supply of articles which, through ignorance or carelessness, are dangerous to the public. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, with the Poisons List and Poisons Rules, clearly sets out the conditions under which poisons may be sold, making restrictions in regard to those liable to be abused, yet providing facilities for legitimate requirements.

Registered pharmacists are placed in a position apart, as they are the only persons entitled to supply all classes of poisons, and exercise discretion as to the manner of supply. The present article is the first of a series dealing with the different ways in which poisons may be sold, and in particular to show how the latitude allowed to authorised sellers of poisons may be used with advantage. The conditions under which chemists are permitted to supply preparations made to their private formulas without disclosing the name or character of ingredients is of prime importance, and the circumstances in which such transactions are exempted by Section 19 of the Act are described below.

The Pharmacist's Privilege

The issue of the approved Poisons Rules should complete the provisions applicable to the supply of medicines containing poisons, which by Section 19 are exempted from the labelling and registration requirements of Section 18. The former section enables a duly qualified medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to supply medicines as part of their treatment without the necessity of indicating that a poison is being prescribed. The same privilege is accorded to pharmacists in regard to a poison forming part of the ingredients of a medicine. This right under the Act provides an invaluable alternative method of supplying medicines containing poisons in "own-formula" preparations, whether compounded extempore or otherwise. The object of the Act is to control the supply of poisons to the public, and the Section 19 exemption represents recognition of pharmacy as a profession and enables registered pharmacists to exercise their discretion as to whether they supply medicines containing poisons under Section 18 or Section 19.

The Poisons Board in its report pointed out (on p. 25) that "authorised sellers of poisons have the option of supplying medicines in accordance with the provisions of either Section 19 or Section 18" of the Act, but this aspect of the Poisons Code seems to have escaped comment.

The Medicine Statute Acts provide a precedent and a precept in regard to the exemption of persons qualified in medicine and pharmacy. Thus the right to supply "known, admitted and approved" remedies lay dormant from 1783 until the *Farmar v. Glyn-Jones* case in 1933. There is no likelihood of the medical profession overlooking the exemption under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, but registered pharmacists seem not yet to have realised that they possess equal privileges under Section 19 and that the exemption thereunder provides an invaluable alternative way of supplying medicines as useful remedies without the disadvantages associated with the use of the word "poison."

Accordingly the present survey collates the somewhat scattered provisions in the Act and Rules relevant to pharmaceutical transactions exempted by Section 19. Section 19 (1) (c), forming the basis of chemists' rights, is as follows:—

19.—(1) Nothing in the last foregoing section shall apply—

(c) to a poison forming part of the ingredients of a medicine which is supplied by an authorised seller of poisons on premises duly registered under Part I of this Act if the requirements contained in the following provisions of this section are satisfied in relation thereto.

The requirements are:—

19.—(2) The medicine must be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the person by whom it is supplied or dispensed.

(3) On the day on which the medicine is supplied or dispensed or, if that is not reasonably practicable, on the day next following that day, there must be entered in a book used regularly for the purpose of this provision but which need not be used exclusively for that purpose the following particulars—

- (a) the date on which the medicine was supplied or dispensed;
- (b) the ingredients of the medicine and the quantity thereof supplied;
- (c) if the medicine was dispensed by an authorised seller, the name or initials and, if it is known, the address of the person by whom, and the name, and, if it is known, the address of the person to whom, and the date on which the prescription was given;
- (d) if the medicine was not so dispensed, the name of the person to whom it was supplied.

The Home Secretary was empowered to make rules in regard to the compounding and dispensing of poisons so that the exact scope of Section 19 could not be determined until the publication of the approved Poisons Rules. The significant additions in the final rules confirm the fact that Section 19 transactions are virtually exempt also from the application of the Poisons Rules. Thus a new rule (No. 9) states:—

Nothing in these Rules shall apply, except as is expressly provided therein, to transactions exempted by Section 19 of the Act.

Rule 20 (1) (b) requires medicines for external use to be labelled "For external use only"; and Rule 22 (1) (a) also applies in respect of the container being sufficiently stout to prevent leakage, but these are the only provisions in the Rules applicable to transactions exempted by Section 19.

The supply by an authorised seller of a medicine containing poison is subject to the requirement (Section 19 (4) and (5)) that both the compounding and the supply is by or under the direct and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

The supply of medicines is subject to the restriction imposed by Rule 12 that the substances in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules can only be supplied in accordance with the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner (and of course the like condition applies to dangerous drugs). The dispensing of medicines is a transaction exempted by Section 19, but an important difference is drawn to dispensing as contrasted with supplying. Thus the Interpretation Clause (Section 29 of the Act) defines dispensing as supply in accordance with a medical prescription, whilst Section 19 (3) (c) sets out separately the requirements to be observed by authorised sellers in regard to dispensed medicines. Rule 12 imposes additional rigorous restrictions in regard to the dispensing of Fourth Schedule poisons (& only drugs), whilst Rule 8 relieves authorised sellers from the necessity of entering in a book the supply of unscheduled poison (poison not in the first schedule—see *C. & D. Diary*) by prescription. (This last concession does not apply to the supply of medicines under Section 19 (1) (c).) It is evident that dispensed medicines are dealt with in the Act and Rules as a specific type of transaction under the Section 19 exemption. Indeed the requirements to be satisfied in dispensing a medicine (Section 19 (1) (b) and (3) (c)) are more stringent than are those to be fulfilled by supply without a prescription (Section 19 (1) (c) and (3) (d)).

Statutory and official recognition has been accorded in the Act to the custom of permitting the supply of medicines by properly qualified persons without the need to disclose the name or character of its ingredients.

Chemists have the right to supply poisons in various ways but none of these is so likely to result in retention of custom and confidence as the proper use of the Section 19 exemption.

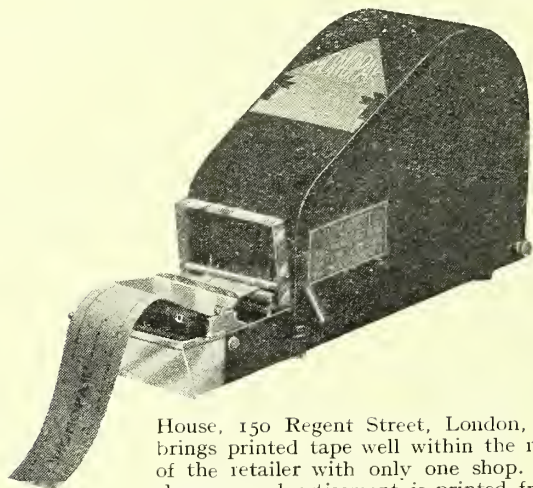
OXFORD CITY COUNCIL, by a small majority, has declined to sanction a grant recommended by the Finance Committee for hospitality in connection with the visit of the British Medical Association to Oxford in July.

NEON SIGNS IN PLASTIC MATERIALS.—A type of neon sign recently introduced in the United States consists of neon-tube script set into recesses in the rear surface of translucent phenolic resinous castings. Besides protecting the tubes, the plastic material can be made to carry, cast on its upper surface, a different message from that flashed by the illuminated lettering behind. Plastics of more than one colour can be incorporated in the signs but, owing to the high cost of the initial moulds, only such simple wordings as "Drugs" have at present been produced.

Trade Notes

MARVO TOILET ROLL.—St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., London, E.17, make in this issue a special bonus offer for six weeks only. A generous 1936 bonus offer is made on window display terms.

SELF-PRINTING TAPE MACHINE.—The newly introduced Monopak self-printing tape machine (Le Vane's, Ltd., Chesham



House, 150 Regent Street, London, W.1) brings printed tape well within the means of the retailer with only one shop. The slogan or advertisement is printed from a rotating rubber die (which can be instantly exchanged for another at any time) as the tape is withdrawn from the machine. A slight cost is involved for each die. The ink used is waterproof and dries instantaneously; any standard tape up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. can be used.

EXHIBITION OF AMBERGRIS.—Coty (England), Ltd., inform us that they are displaying in their window at New Bond Street, London, W., a piece of ambergris weighing 39 lb. and valued at £1,532.

SOLAZZI.—The manufacturers of this well-known liquorice stick have introduced one-ounce sticks packed in 4-lb. boxes to meet their distributors' demands. Supplies are obtainable from the usual wholesalers.

TOOGOOD'S DROPPING BOTTLES.—William Toogood, Ltd., 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, draw attention to their dropping bottles in several varieties. Full particulars are obtainable on application.

DR. SINGHA ASTHMA TABLETS.—The Dr. Singha Co., Ltd., Caernarvon, announce a bonus of thirteen to the dozen elsewhere in this issue. At the same time they refer to a National Press Publicity Campaign for the first six months of 1936. Show matter is available on request.

MCCLURE, YOUNG & CO., LTD., 90 Standard Road, Park Royal, London, N.W., have purchased the Sentinel Waggon Works, situated at the rear of their present factory. They will

thus have approximately twice the accommodation as heretofore and the laboratories will now be housed in the new building.

HARLENE.—Edwards Harlene, Ltd., 20-26 Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, announce a stimulus to the 1936 trade in the form of a new size of Harlene, of which there are now four sizes. New showcards are available on application. A list of Messrs. Harlene's products forms part of the advertisement.

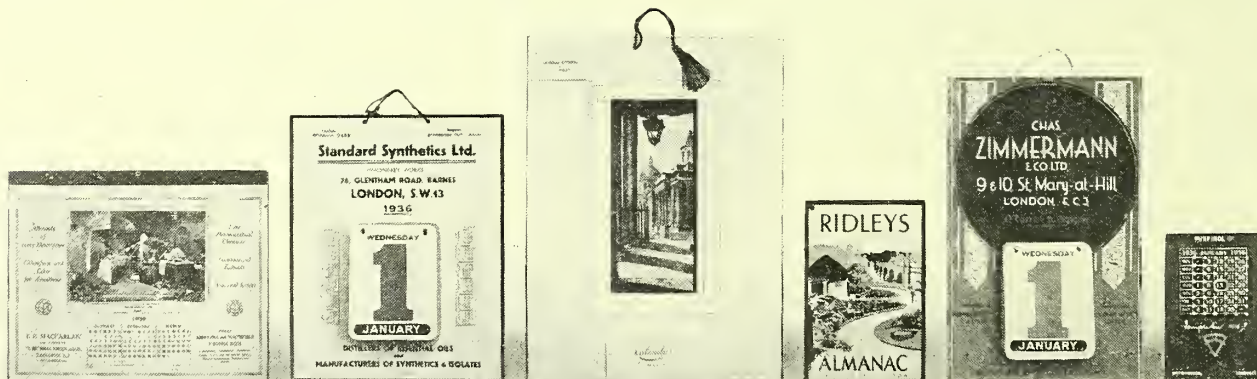
BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE.—The manufacturers of this well-known dog medicine, the packing of which must be familiar with the majority of pharmacists in the country, have adopted a new pack which is more up-to-date and is better for window or counter display. The old and new packings are illustrated in our advertisement pages. Supplies may be obtained from the usual wholesalers.

OPTREX EYE LOTION.—As a means of popularising the use of this application in this country it is proposed to have a series of "Optrex Eye Weeks" in the twelve principal centres of the country, commencing in London. The scheme includes an eye-judging competition in the cinemas, lecture demonstrations and eye competitions for girls and children. This preparation is distributed by Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., North Circular Road, London, N.W.2.

VICK PRODUCTS.—Newbery & Phillips, Ltd., 31-33 Banner Street, London, E.C.1, give details of the various products issued under the Vick Brand. These include a new product, White Vick Brand Vapour Rub (the amber coloured Vick will be dropped at a later date); Vick Brand Lozenges, and Vick-Vatronol. Full details are given in their advertisement, together with particulars of a new pack for White Vick and a bonus offer for display, show material for which is obtainable on application.

CHEMISTS' FRIENDS.—The list of Chemists' Friends continues to grow, as will be seen from an announcement made by Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, 5 College Lane, Liverpool, 1, who state that they have joined the scheme. Attractive and high-class window displays are available on advantageous terms. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., announced in our issue of January 4 the inclusion of their name in the Chemists' Friends scheme for all B.D.H. medical products. (This corrects a previous notice.)

CALENDARS.—We illustrate on this page some of the calendars received. Those illustrated are issued by Chas. Zimmermann & Co., Ltd., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3; Standard Synthetics, Ltd., 76 Glenthorn Road, Barnes, S.W.13; J. F. Macfarlan & Co., London and Edinburgh; Purfinol, Ltd., Brettenham House, London, W.C.2; Coates & Cooper, Ltd., 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1 (the illustration on this is an original etching by J. H. Wile, the subject being the National Gallery from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London). The almanac issued annually by T. Ridley & Son (Chemists), Ltd., Carlisle and Wigton is also illustrated. This almanac is in its forty-third year of issue.



Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

O'GORMAN.—At the Leinster Private Nursing Home, Dublin, recently, Seddie, wife of J. W. O'Gorman, M.P.S.I., Harcourt Street and Raglan Road, of a daughter.

STIRLING.—At Perth, on January 12, the wife of James Stirling, chemist and druggist, Atholl Bank, Viewlands, of a son.

Marriages

ALLANACH—SARGANT.—At Holy Cross Church, Hornchurch, Essex, on December 26, 1935, Patrick Murdoch Allanach, chemist and druggist, to Jessie Sargent.

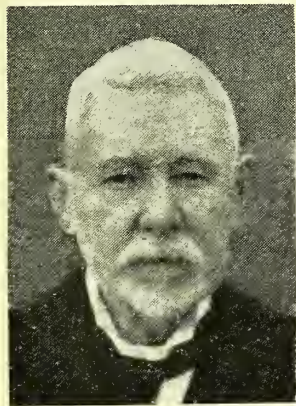
KAY—COOKSON.—At St. George's Church, Birmingham, on January 1, Donald Kay, chemist and druggist, to Freda Bramley Cookson.

NOBLE—CRUMPTON.—At Newburn Methodist Church Northumberland, on January 8, Henry A. Noble, M.P.S., elder son of Mr. S. A. Noble, M.P.S., South Croydon, to Mary Crumpton, niece of Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Newburn.

WIGGIN—ABBOTT.—At St. Mary's Church, Debenham, on January 11, Felix Wilfrid Wiggin, M.C., M.P.S., son of Mr. J. C. Wiggin, Ph.C., Ipswich, to Joan Mary Abbott.

Deaths

ALCOCK.—At his residence, 49 Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, on January 12, Mr. Frank Harris Alcock, F.I.C.,



MR. F. H. ALCOCK

Ph.C., aged seventy-eight. Mr. Alcock served his apprenticeship to Mr. Blackshaw, a pharmaceutical chemist at Burslem, and while with Adams & Co., Stoke, won a Bell-Scholarship in 1878. In the following year he passed the Major examination and was the Pereira medallist of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had further experience with Giles, Schacht & Co., Clifton; as assistant in Dr. Attfield's laboratory; at Luff & Woodland's School of Pharmacy; and with Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd. We published early in 1884 an abstract of two papers read by him before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association in 1883. In 1887 Mr. Alcock commenced practice as an analyst and science teacher in Birmingham, where the rest of his life was passed. From 1886 to a comparatively recent date he contributed numerous monographs to the Science Section of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and to the pharmaceutical Press: in the general indexes to the "Year-Book of Pharmacy," covering the period 1886-1927, the entries under his name occupy in all nearly two columns. He was for a long period a valued correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, his articles and shorter notes covering an extensive range of subjects. In his leisure Mr. Alcock was interested in bee-keeping and other hobbies. He will be greatly missed in the Birmingham area, where he was held in high esteem by a wide circle. The funeral took place at Brandwood End Cemetery, King's Heath, on January 15. The Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was represented by Alderman J. Poole and Messrs. D. J. Rushdon, F. Smith, H. Rigg and E. B. Place; and the Institute of Chemistry by Mr. Garfield Thomas and Mr. H. Silvester. Mr. E. Mann (a director of Southall Brothers, & Barclay, Ltd.) was also present.

BELL.—At a Mansfield nursing home, on January 8, Mr. Arthur Henry Bell, Ph.C., aged sixty. Mr. Bell acquired the Westgate Pharmacy about thirty years ago. He was for several years chairman of the Nottinghamshire Pharmaceutical Committee and was well known in Masonic circles. Mr. Bell leaves a son and two daughters.

DUGUID.—In London, on December 22, 1935, Mr. Joseph Duguid, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven.

GLAHOLM.—At Jarrow, on December 28, 1935, suddenly, Mr. William Glaholm, chemist and druggist, branch manager to Mr. J. D. Rose, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five.

GRAY.—At "Grafton House," Rothwell, recently, Mr. Arthur Underwood Gray, chemist and druggist, senior partner of W. Gray & Son, chemists, aged seventy-one. Mr. Gray was a son of the late Mr. W. Gray, who founded the business ninety years ago. For twenty years he held the office of churchwarden, and he was a notable figure in the life of his town. Mr. Gray leaves a widow.

MUNTON.—On January 5, Mr. Frederick Thomas Munton, chemist and druggist (F. T. Munton, Ltd., chemists, 59 High Street, Winsford, Cheshire). Mr. Munton qualified in 1924.

RICHARDSON.—At Leamington Spa, on December 22, 1935, Mr. James Norman Richardson, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-six.

ROYLE.—On December 20, 1935, suddenly, Mr. James Royle, retired chemist and druggist, Primrose Bank, Heald Green, Cheadle, aged sixty-three.

Personalities

Mr. J. W. THOMPSON, chemist and druggist, Shaw, Oldham, who, after being secretary for several years of Albert Lodge, No. 854, has relinquished that office and was appointed J. W. at the installation ceremony on January 8.

MR. ALFRED E. S. WORTHEY, representative for A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., in Yorkshire, who has not enjoyed good health for the last two months, has been ordered by his doctor to a Leeds nursing home for special treatment.

MR. ALBERT T. HALL, Ph.C., who was elected president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association at the meeting of the Council on January 9, has had long experience of pharmacy and of the drug and proprietary articles trade. He has for many years represented Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., on the wholesale section of the Council, and has been vice-president and a member of the Executive Committee since January 1933. Mr. Hall was educated at Castletown, Isle of Man, and was apprenticed to J. J. Thomas & Son, chemists, Rochdale. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1900 and the Major in 1901. Mr. Hall's association with Messrs. Southall dates from the latter year, when he took charge of the drug department. Since 1907 he has been in control of the general warehouse and the proprietary department. Mr. Hall has been for 34 years a member of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association; he was honorary secretary of the Northern Wholesale Druggists' Association for seven years; has served as honorary secretary of the wholesale distributors section of the Malt Products Association, and has been for the past three years, and still is, chairman of that section. Mr. Hall is regarded as an authority on cod-liver oil.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUGH LLOYD HOWARD, M.C. (Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford), who was awarded the T.D. recently, has been gazetted Brevet Colonel. He is now second-in-command of the Artists Rifles, which he first joined as a private in September 1914.



MR. A. T. HALL

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January 18, 1936

NO. 2919

What News on the Rialto?

NEWS of strange happenings has been appearing regarding the changes made by the Home Secretary on the Poisons List. It seems that the Council of the Society has almost been waxing wroth with the Home Secretary for his action. But the greatest news for the pharmacist is that, at apparently long last, the veil of secrecy which has so long enshrouded doings on the Bloomsbury Rialto is slightly lifted, and members of the Society now know that the Council is seeking an interview with Sir John Simon, presumably to make pharmaceutical protestations against his action. Six members of the Council have been appointed to form a deputation, the secretary of the Society being a notable absentee. If the Home Secretary as an act of courtesy grants an interview, it goes without saying that the leader of the deputation will march his men right up Whitehall and then right down again, as the glorious Duke of York did on a famous hill in a song of an earlier day. The procedure which the Minister has followed is clearly laid down in the Act, Section 17 (4) :—

The Secretary of State shall forthwith take into consideration the list submitted to him by the Poisons Board, and may by order confirm it, with or without modifications, as he thinks proper.

Provided that where the Secretary of State proposes to confirm the list with modifications he shall inform the Board of the proposed modifications and give to the Board a reasonable opportunity of making any observations with respect thereto, and shall, before finally confirming the list, take into consideration any observations so made.

According to Section 26 (2) :—

If the Secretary of State—

- (a) makes an order confirming the Poisons List with modifications in which the Poisons Board does not concur; or
- (b) by order makes amendments or variations in the Poisons List in which the Board does not concur; or
- (c) makes rules under this Act in which the Board does not concur;

he shall, together with the order or rules, lay before each House of Parliament a statement of his reasons for making the order or rules.

As we have said, the Poisons Board must have withheld criticism, as no statement of the Home Secretary's reasons has been laid before Parliament. For what reason is it proposed now* to send a deputation? Is it to protest (1) against the transference of lysol and hydrochloric acid to Part II, or (2) against the breaking of bulk of ammonia, of the specified inorganic acids and salts of lemon, or (3) against removing the limitation on the sale of animal medicines? If so, the explanation is simple. In Section 17 (3) of the Act it is specifically laid down that

In determining the distribution of poisons as between Part I and Part II of the said list, regard shall be had to the desirability of restricting the said Part II to articles which are in common use, or likely to come into common use, for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments, and which it is reasonably necessary to include in the said Part II if the public are to have adequate facilities for obtaining them.

It seems obvious that the Home Secretary has used this paragraph as justifying the setting aside of the Poisons Board's attempt at legislating. Ample opportunity was given at the time for interested parties to make their claims.

Manufacturers who made strong representations are said to be "pretty well satisfied" (*C. & D.*, January 11, p. 45). Other interested parties can say the same. If the Pharmaceutical Society's Council did not consider it necessary to make any claims at the appropriate time, why this attempt at suggesting to bewildered members of the Society that it is possible to ask favours when the opportunity has passed? Pharmacists still have the right to sell these poisons in competition with listed sellers. Further, they can sell others in accordance with their ancient rights, and we begin in this issue (p. 69) a series of articles explaining how to sell poisons within the law and without undue vexation. We understand that the publication of the Society's guide to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933, which was due for appearance originally on January 1, is still delayed. Our subscribers, however, have had the *C. & D. Diary and Year-Book*, which is gratis, since December 31 or earlier, and can bring it up to date with the information given in this issue on p. 63. We may add that the many congratulatory messages we have received have already convinced us that *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* Pharmacist's Poisons List and Poisons Code Synopsis is a worthy addition to the service freely given to the trade.

The Institute of Export

THE objects of this new organisation, in broad terms, are to draw attention to the essential part exports play in our national existence and to set up machinery to increase the efficiency of those engaged in selling our manufactures to buyers overseas. No one will deny that the Institute has an almost limitless field for useful work. The movement has already obtained the support of some of the leading industrialists of the country; commerce, shipping and banking are also well represented by membership, and its officers, under the leadership of its president (Major T. Knowles) justify full confidence and ensure virile and capable management.

The Institute's policy is ambitious and it is interesting to note that it is proposed to set up a system providing for professional status for the exporter. It is claimed, and rightly so to-day, that the sale of goods to foreign markets calls for qualifications fully equal to those demanded in accountancy, banking and similar professions. The only doubt in our mind is whether the innovation of the "qualified" exporter may not lead to the introduction of those "rule-of-thumb" methods which are so successfully employed by the professions. Definitely, the adoption of stereotyped procedure by the shipper would quickly prove to be useless and harmful; each and every export inquiry brings with it its problems. The last thing the professional man does, and only then when there is no alternative, is to take risks; yet the exporter, if he is to succeed these days, must take risks.

The Institute is making a special appeal to merchant shippers for co-operation and support. These are the firms who built up our overseas trade in the days when the seas, the ports and the markets of the world were practically free of commercial obstacles, such as currency restrictions, import quotas and tariffs, and international cartels and conventions. To-day, the movement of goods is so restricted either by national actions or agreements between manufacturer and manufacturer that the enterprise and utility of the merchant shipper of this country is barely allowed to function. If the Institute of Export can use

its influence to break down even to some small extent the still rising tide of national isolation and can induce our great industrialists once more to co-operate freely with the merchant shipper it will have more than justified its inception. Report of meeting on p. 81.

Caught Napping

WHEN a chemist in business, in this year of grace, is asked for mercury ointment or sweet spirit of nitre, common sense suggests that he uses some mnemonic aid to remind himself of the possible activities, on the other side of the counter, of an inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. It may be assumed that he does not desire to be "butchered" to make an inspector's holiday. Our present and two recent issues contain reports of prosecutions in respect of both these substances; it therefore seems desirable that we remind the

retail trade of their lengthy and unhappy history as court exhibits. By the beginning of 1885 prosecutions for deficiency, real or alleged, in sweet spirit of nitre were becoming frequent—and some of our readers will remember that there was a complication, fifty-one years ago, in the fact that the corresponding spirit of the London Pharmacopœia of 1851 was still an article of commerce. Mercury ointment was apparently discovered by public analysts in 1900: at any rate, an interesting case in respect of a sale of it began in July of that year and eventually went to a Divisional Court, with the result that in the following January a conviction was affirmed and the now well-understood position of the British Pharmacopœia as a standard for drugs was laid down in an elaborate judgment by the late Mr. Justice Phillimore. We need not traverse this familiar ground. Chemists who are so easy-going as to ignore the differences between Pharmacopœial and other standards (when other standards can be proved) are asking for trouble.

Assay of Dry Extract of Hyoscyamus, B.P.

By W. A. N. Markwell, F.C.S.

THE British Pharmacopœia process for the assay of this extract includes preliminary extraction of the alkaloids by maceration, followed by percolation, with warm 70 per cent. alcohol. The alcoholic solution so obtained is then evaporated "at as low a temperature as possible," and the assay completed as described in the monograph on *Extractum Hyoscyami Liquidum*. In the past it has been shown that 70 per cent. alcohol is the best medium for extracting the solanaceous alkaloids. This menstruum was preferred by Farr and Wright⁽¹⁾ in their work, and Caines⁽²⁾ has since stated that "70 per cent. alcohol is by far the better solvent and removes the whole of the alkaloids from leaves or extract." In general this is undoubtedly true, but its use in the particular assay process under consideration is attended by several disadvantages.

Difficult Percolation

During the course of numerous assays of hyoscyamus extract made in this laboratory since the publication of the present Pharmacopœia, it has been found that the greatest difficulty has been that of percolation with 70 per cent. alcohol. Even when ignited sand is mixed with the extract and increased air pressure applied, percolation is exceedingly slow and difficult. This disadvantage does not attend the product of any one manufacturer, for the same difficulty has been found in dealing with commercial extracts obtained from various sources. There is little to choose between them in this respect. Another drawback attending the assay is the time taken to evaporate the percolate at a low temperature. When this is eventually accomplished, one is faced with about 15 mls of a thick, slimy liquid containing masses of separated chlorophyll and other extractive matter. This has to be transferred to a separator with 40 mls of chloroform and 20 mls of a mixture of ammonia solution and water, not always an easy matter. After extracting the liquid with chloroform, the chloroformic solutions have to be extracted first with 25 mls of *N*/5 sulphuric acid, and then with portions of *N*/10 sulphuric acid. In most cases there is more than a tendency to emulsification at this stage of the assay. Moreover, apart from obvious objections, the several manipulations involving the transference from one vessel to another are also time-consuming, so that it is with difficulty that an estimation can be completed in a working day of eight hours.

In view of the trouble experienced, a more convenient and expeditious method was sought, and since hyoscyamus extract contains finely powdered leaf, it was thought that the menstruum (alcohol 95 per cent. 1, ether 4) directed to be used in the assay of belladonna and stramonium leaves might prove suitable for this extract. Accordingly several experiments were made using this menstruum—side by side with 70 per

cent. alcohol. In most cases it was found that there was no difference in the results obtained, but that the time taken when using the alcohol-ether was much less than that taken to complete the assay by the B.P. process. Such differences as were obtained were of the order of 0.002 per cent. w/v of alkaloids, and in each case the B.P. process gave the lower result. The procedure which was finally adopted is as follows:—

A New Method

The extract is reduced to about No. 60 powder. 10 grams of the powder, together with a little ignited sand, is transferred to a long pear-shaped separating funnel. The separator is provided with a short outlet tube (about 2 in.) below the stop-cock, and this tube is plugged with a pledget of cotton-wool. 50 mls of a mixture of 4 vols. of anæsthetic ether and 1 vol. of 95 per cent. alcohol is added. The separator is stoppered, and after shaking during ten minutes, 2 mls of dilute ammonia solution is added, and the mixture shaken at intervals during one hour. After the expiration of this time, the liquid is allowed to flow from the separator into another separator. When the liquid ceases to flow, the contents of the first separator are packed by means of a button-ended glass rod, and percolated with another 25 mls of the menstruum, and subsequently with ether until exhausted. The ethereal solution is shaken first with 20 mls of *N*/2 hydrochloric acid and then with successive 10-ml portions of a mixture of 3 vols. of *N*/10 hydrochloric acid and 1 vol. of 95 per cent. alcohol until the alkaloids are completely extracted. From this stage the assay is conducted according to the B.P. directions given under "*Extractum Hyoscyami Liquidum*," commencing with the words "Mix the acid liquids and wash." The acid separations are quick and clean, and the above modification is recommended as being less tedious but just as accurate as the official process.

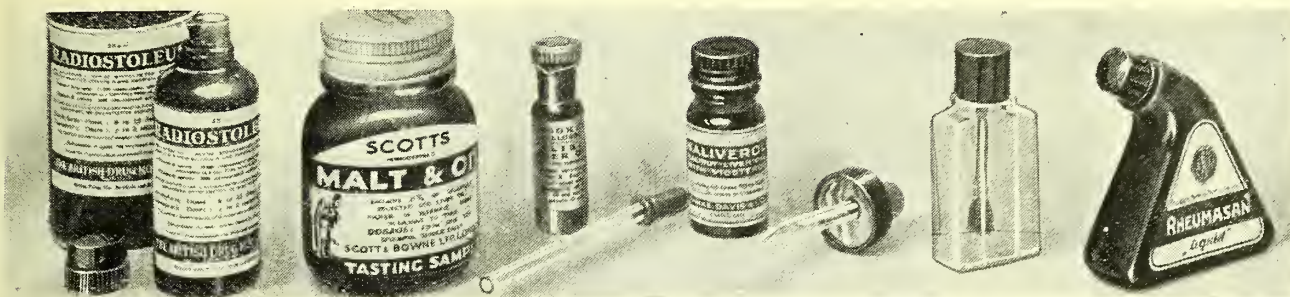
In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Mr. A. E. Cross for his suggestions and help, and to the directors of Potter & Clarke, Ltd., for permission to publish this note.

ARTIFICIAL WOOL FROM CASEIN.—The Italian chemist Feretti is said to have succeeded in making, starting from casein, a textile fibre possessing all the qualities of wool. . . . The new fibre is said to have the same resistance and the same thermic qualities as wool, and a Lombardy weaving house has been able to weave a tissue from it.—"La Revue des Produits Chimiques."

A CALENDAR OF DISEASES.—It is stated in the Press that a Vienna doctor has compiled a calendar of illness which shows the diseases corresponding to the alterations of climate during the year, such as cold, damp, wind, heat and the electric conditions. Eight years have been spent in the compilation of this calendar, and about twenty thousand cases have been studied. The doctor's conclusions are not of sensational interest.

References:—⁽¹⁾ Farr and Wright. Y.B.P. 1904.

⁽²⁾ Caines. B.P. Conf. 1929.

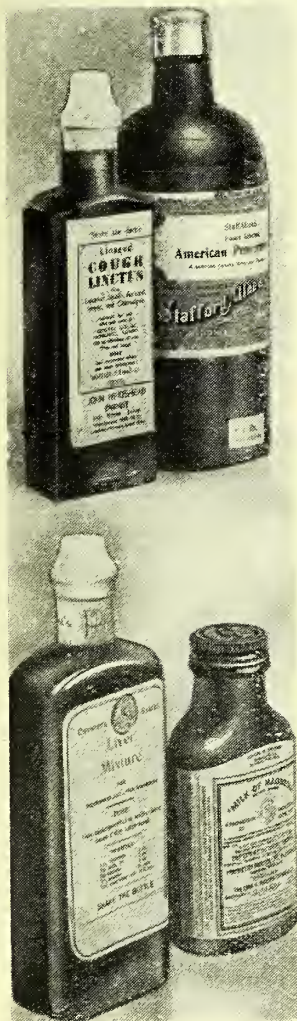


"PACKAGING" FOR CHEMISTS

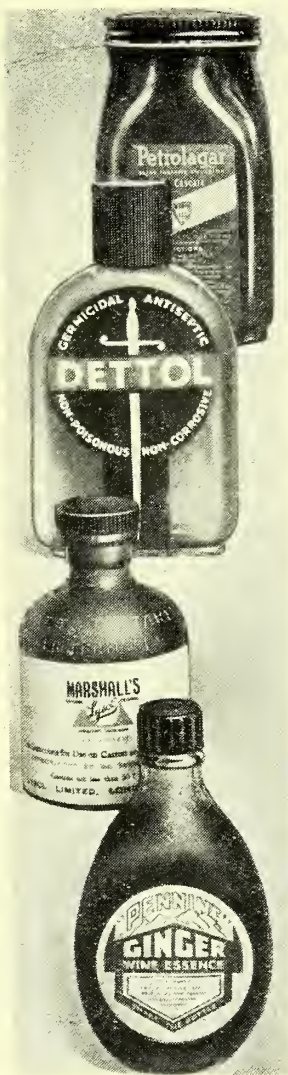
An article in last week's "Chemist and Druggist" on "Glass in the Pharmacy" touched in a general way upon the manufacture of glass bottles. Concrete examples of the bottle maker's art are critically examined below in the third article of the present series.

III

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 7, p. 681)



Head of page: cap that encloses lip and neck; wide neck for insertion of spoon; droppers for potent liquids; brush affixed to stopper for applying paints; modified neck to facilitate control of pouring. Left: viscose caps, metal capsule and metal screw-cap for finished appearance, protection in transit or convenient replacement. Right: shapes determined by the use and nature of the contents or by marketing considerations. Co-operation between label and bottle designers has added æsthetic to utilitarian appeal in the Dettol container.



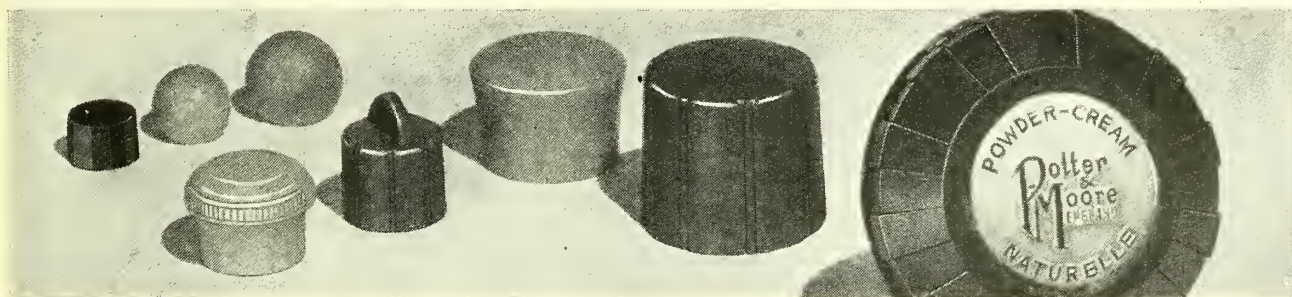
THE packaging of liquid pharmaceutical preparations is almost entirely governed by the nature of glass bottles. It is opportune to re-state the considerations which have determined bottle-making traditions, since traditions sometimes linger after the necessity for them has passed. In a recent issue of "Design for To-day" a writer states the causes of the present wine-bottle shapes. The considerations described form a useful basis for discussing other types of bottle. "The discovery that the bark of the cork oak provided an ideal material for stoppering liquids conditioned the shape of the first wine bottles blown, just as it directly conditions that of those moulded to-day. . . . The other essentials are a narrow and strong neck and a shape that is easy to cork and uncork, handle and pour, which sets off a label to advantage and economises space in packing. . . . All wine bottles (halves as magnums), except Tokay, have the same throat measurement; this width being dictated by the thickness of the cork tree's bark, which must be cut parallel to the trunk in order to obtain a bung of sufficient length. The corks are forced into the bottles under great pressure until flush with their rims. This is why wine bottles need strong necks." Medicinal bottles have not this need, since their corks are not driven home flush with the glass. Nor do they require long necks to be gripped before the cork can be withdrawn. The diameter of the neck has been governed by the same limitations, but its length is less for this reason: an internal section as nearly uniform as possible was required as a rough check on correct dosage. Now that plastics and metal screw caps have largely superseded corks as closures, there is no inherent reason why the closure should not be as wide as the container itself and the neck non-existent. Already this new liberty has been taken with certain hair creams and emulsions. Neckless containers are not unknown, but the small range in which necessities of size, strength and convenience can be reconciled to one another has prevented general use of cylindrical tubes. At the head of p. 76 the evolution from plain neck and cork to glass sprinkler and plastic screw-cap is followed through the stages of metal sprinkler with metal cap and glass sprinkler with metal cap (International Bottle Co.). In a few years the new head has almost entirely ousted the old. Freed from the tyranny of the cork, the bottle designer has produced well-proportioned stock shapes, ingenious novelties and special-purpose containers in great variety. Such novelties as a "lighthouse" bottle by

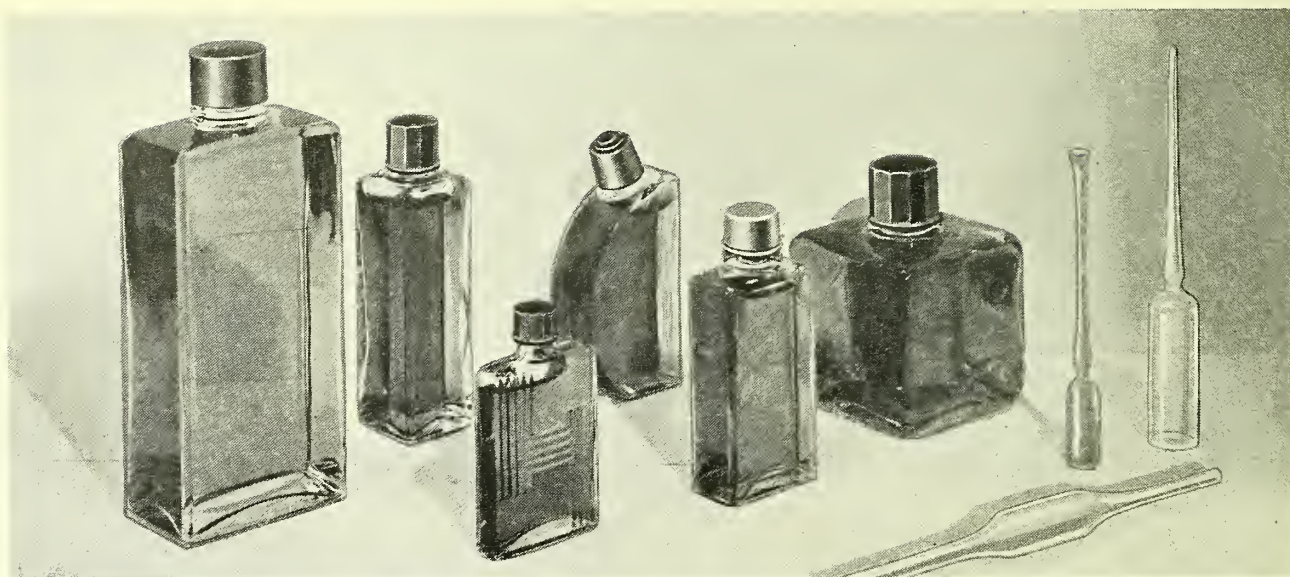


Some well-proportioned masculine and dainty feminine containers compared. Simple geometrical outlines, squared labels and restricted ornament yield to inflections, tapering sides or "free" designs embossed on the cap or printed on the label. Below: a low-priced Cologne given elegance by its container; a lavender-water flagon suggesting old farmhouse windows; bottle-shapes echoed (Nufashion) or completed (Garland) by their plastic caps; elegance suggested by sharp facets and turned metal cap (Coty). Inset: "dope" caps in use and "dry" caps ready for use. Foot of page: moulded plastic caps in simple and ornate shapes and colours or embossed.

annoyance. Nowadays it is normal for a thick or viscous liquid to be given a wide neck. A good example is the bottle of milk of magnesia illustrated. Another interesting point about this container is that it was reduced in height for the special purpose of fitting into the average household medicine chest. A still wider opening is to be found in the Petrolagar bottle, into which the user may require to insert a spoon. Bottles "recognisable by touch" are a commonplace. Methods, however, vary. One example relies on embossed letters providing braille-like attributes, although its proportion is kept totally unlike that of a medicine bottle. Considerations of selling may also affect design. A ginger wine essence bottle illustrated has been modelled on the flagon of certain types of wine. Such suggestion is excellent when, as here, difference of size precludes possible disappointment from confusion with the original. A "dimple" flagon containing Olde English lavender water is no doubt intended to convey the idea of old, irregular farmhouse windows. Many attributes can be suggested by shape: masculine utility by businesslike simplicity and few, regular curves; feminine daintiness by delicate tracery or moulding; aristocratic quality by sharp facets and turned metal caps; and so on. Some good examples will be found on this page, along with further evidence of the importance attached to cap design to-day. One example completes a circle when replaced; another a many-sided cone.

Traditional conceptions of appropriate containers are being called in question to-day. Beer and anæsthetic ether in cans and milk in cartons require some adjustment in the user's outlook, but the fact that two of these have already a widespread use must be taken as evidence that prejudice will yield in these matters to proved suitability. The ether can (unlabelled) has a patent closure. Cans have little use in pharmacy, except for disinfectants, polishes and insecticides, products not exclusively pharmaceutical. The idea of supplying insecticide in the spray in which it is to be used is doubtless





an important aid in selling. Extra leverage provided by projection on two of the cans shown on this page permit tighter sealing and easier opening. The English cans shown are by the Metal Box Company.

Capping is a highly competitive if not controversial subject. "Dope," dry caps, viscose caps, metal capsules, rigid metal or plastic screw caps and crown corks have their several claims. Only the user can really decide between them, but there are certain general suitabilities. The metal capsule commends itself where long storage may involve loss through evaporation. Viscose caps provide a neat finish easily accomplished by the "small man." Metal caps can be printed with a trade mark or device, for which the only comparable finish, using viscose caps, is a printed neckband. Plastics can also carry a message, but the cost of cutting the initial mould prohibits such use by any but "national lines." "Dry" caps, such as those introduced to this country by R. V. Wagner in 1920, offer a choice of transparent and opaque colours. "Dope" gives a tight seal and can also be applied in a variety of colours. The examples are by British Celanese, Ltd.

Bottles for a variety of perfumery, cosmetic and pharmaceutical purposes. Single and double-ended ampoules for ensuring sterility of hypodermic administrations. Right: beer in a can and milk in a carton—signs of changed ideas on the subject of containers. The unlabelled can is one of patent design used for anæsthetic ether and manufactured by John Feaver, Ltd., Bermondsey. Below: a special-use container for an insecticide. Extra leverage provided for screw caps of metal cans by projections on the lid. Metal competes with glass as a container for disinfectants, usually winning only in the larger sizes. Included is an unusually small example of a canned disinfectant.



Scientific and Industrial Research Report

AN outstanding feature of the report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the period October 1, 1934, to September 30, 1935, recently issued by H.M. Stationery Office (price 3s.), is the largely increased expenditure by research associations recorded. This results from the offer of increased financial support made by the Government about twelve months ago. The grants were so adjusted that, within the limits of the offer, the more the industry contributed the higher became the rate of grant earned by the total contribution. The immediate result has been that the associations affected are assured of a thirty per cent. increase in resources and, with one exception, each now enjoys an income of at least £10,000.

The summary of the year's work of the Department occupies sixty-nine pages, and while it contains little of direct pharmaceutical interest, indirectly some of its findings are of sufficient moment to be worth recording. In the Heat division, investigations relating to the determination of physical constants included work on the thermal and electrical conductivity of metals and alloys at high temperatures, the thermal conductivity of refractories at high temperatures, and the ratio of specific heats of gases at high temperatures. Work related to the international temperature scale included a determination of the freezing point of platinum, the value obtained ($1,773.3^{\circ}\text{C.}$) being in agreement with the results recorded at the national laboratories of Germany and the United States of America within the limits of accuracy which are at present attainable.

Physics

The British national radium standard, which had been in the custody of the Laboratory for over twenty years, was replaced during the past year by a new standard consisting of 20.50 mgm. of exceptionally pure anhydrous radium chloride, equivalent to 15.60 mg. of radium element. A comparison of the old and the new standards showed that the value of the radium content of the old standard, based on that of the new, agrees to within about 0.3 per cent. with the figure derived from the original certified value after allowing for radioactive decay during the period 1912-34. Various α -ray studies of the structure of tooth enamel were made at the request of the Medical Research Council. The Laboratory collaborated with the national laboratories of the United States, Germany and France in the preparation of a joint memorandum on α -ray dosage and standardising procedure. This was adopted by the International Committee for Radiological Units.

Preliminary calculations have been made for the construction of tables for the purpose of standardising types of lenses for use under frequently recurring conditions. A simplified type of colorimeter, avoiding the use of rotating elements, was designed. Intercomparisons of the colour temperature scale of the Laboratory with that of the National Bureau of Standards, and of the Laboratory total radiation scale with the Smithsonian and Ångström scales, were carried out, and showed very satisfactory agreement.

In the photometry division of the Electricity Department, for which a new building is nearly completed, the characteristics of a large number of photo-electric cells were examined, partly with the object of developing a form of cell in which the usual very marked decrease of sensitivity with increase in angle of incidence would be avoided. Work continued on the special problems of heterochromatic photometry connected with the measurement of luminous discharge tubes—work of great importance in view of the rapidly increasing commercial use of gaseous discharge lamps.

Chemistry

Experiments led to the discovery that synthetic resins prepared from certain phenols and tannins possess marked base-exchange properties. Some of these resins were as effective as the best commercial water-softening materials in removing calcium and magnesium from hard water (*C. & D.*, December 14, p. 703). Other resins prepared from aromatic bases such as aniline possessed the property of removing anions or acidic radicals from solution. By passing water through granules of the two classes of resins in separate tubes arranged in series, the salts in solution could be removed. Reactions involving the use of high pressure were investigated.

The formation of propionic acid from ethanol in presence of a phosphoric acid and copper phosphate catalyst was found to be favoured by increased temperature over the range of $260\text{--}380^{\circ}\text{C.}$ Increased temperature, however, favoured to a still greater extent the formation of olefinic oils. With propyl and butyl alcohols reactions occurred readily with carbon monoxide under 200 atmospheres pressure in the presence of the same catalyst at 200° to 210°C. , accompanied by only a small production of olefinic hydrocarbons. Both *n*- and *iso*-propanols yielded *iso*-butyric acid and *n*-butanol gave a mixture containing pivalic (trimethylacetic) and methylethylacetic acids. More complex acids were also simultaneously produced from these three alcohols. Further attempts were made during the current year to produce composite styrene-ketone-formaldehyde resins by a process of co-polymerisation. Work on dental plasters was carried out in close association with the principal manufacturers. Exchange of information on various experimental plasters has been of some benefit in improving the standard of British dental plasters, which are now more uniform than formerly. The addition of one, three and five per cent. copper to silver-tin alloys containing twenty-four to fifty per cent. tin showed that the composition of the dental alloy used in amalgams is of very great importance. It was found, when the dental alloy filings and mercury were mixed under standardised conditions, in a rubber thumb-stall, that the desired result, on setting, could only be attained when the composition of the alloy lay between the definite limits of not more than twenty-seven per cent. and not less than twenty-five per cent. tin. Amalgams made from alloys containing over twenty-seven per cent. tin contracted appreciably on setting, while those containing less than twenty-five per cent. expanded considerably. The work also confirmed that the method of thumb-stall mixing is much more satisfactory than that of using a pestle and mortar, since it is (a) independent of pressure, other than finger pressure, and (b) independent of the weight of alloy filings to be mixed with the mercury; while (c) the ratio of alloy filings to mercury is not at all critical provided that excess mercury is expressed through linen.

A respirator was developed which was an efficient protection against the inhalation of harmful dusts and allowed the greatest possible range of vision for the worker. Methods were developed for the detection and estimation of small quantities of hydrogen sulphide, arsine, organic halogen compounds, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrous fumes, aniline vapour, hydrogen cyanide, chlorine, carbon disulphide vapour, and benzene vapour. The methods were examined for their suitability for use under industrial conditions.

The Radium Beam Therapy Research Board, appointed jointly by the Medical Research Council and the Department, found it necessary to do a good deal of physical work in connection with the use of the five-gram radium unit. The principal part was that necessary to determine and control the intensity of the radiation from the five-gram unit which reaches not only patients under treatment, but also the nursing and other staff engaged. As a first step an exhaustive series of measurements was made of the intensities of the radiation occurring in the rooms used for treatment and those adjoining, and of the radiation received by each member of the staff. The object of these measurements was to make it possible so to adjust the duties of the staff as to ensure that their daily exposure was kept within the limits prescribed by international regulations. A mechanical device for transferring the radium pneumatically to and from the radium unit, without handling by the staff, is now being tried out. If successful, it will reduce to negligible proportions the exposure of the staff. In connection with the determination of dosage, measurements were made of the intensity of radiation in the beam of the five-gram unit under conditions similar to those prevailing in treatment. In the laboratory the human body was replaced by a large volume of water held in a vessel made of celluloid ("water-phantom") which gave practically the same scattering and absorption effects.

COLLEGE FARE.—The New Year number of the London College of Pharmacy magazine "Argus" contains twelve pages of college news, literary tit-bits and humour. Of this, the first number of the eighth volume, the magazine reports a circulation of 400.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Council Meeting

THE quarterly meeting of the P.A.T.A. Council was held on January 9 at the Hotel Russell, the retiring president (Mr. J. Godber) in the chair.

PERSONAL ITEMS

It was resolved that a message be sent to Mr. Ernest Sanger (Sangers, Ltd.) congratulating him on the honour of knighthood conferred by His Majesty the King. The Council congratulated Mr. John Keall on his election as Mayor of Wandsworth, and expressed regret that he was unable, through illness, to attend the Council meeting. Mr. S. N. Pickard was congratulated on the presentation made to him by West Riding chemists in recognition of his long services to pharmacy. The president extended a welcome to the new member of the Council, Mr. J. De Carle Smith (Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd.), and to Mr. H. H. Marshall on his re-election after two years' absence.

MODIFICATION OF RULES

The Council adopted the modification of Rules 2 and 46, setting out the conditions governing the election of members of the wholesale and retail sections of the Association and the compilation, publication, alteration or withdrawal of a list or lists of wholesalers. A resolution modifying the existing Rule 9 (Membership of the Council) was also passed.

IRREGULAR AND UNFAIR TRADING

It was reported that progress was being made with the joint campaign, in which fifteen national trade organisations are participating, to secure the suppression of irregular trading in offices, banks, clubs, factories, warehouses and Government and municipal offices. The Council expressed satisfaction with the action taken by the various organisations in this matter.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR "SMALLS"

The manufacturers' retail and wholesale sections of the Council considered a proposal made by Mr. W. C. Birks that wholesalers be authorised to increase the minimum wholesale prices for articles ordered in 1/12 doz. or 1/6 doz. quantities. It was maintained by Mr. Birks that under present-day conditions retailers are constantly ordering goods, including those in fairly constant demand, in these small quantities, and that, taking into consideration overhead and delivery charges, such transactions are unremunerative to the wholesaler. The Council decided that the question be examined and reported on by a sub-committee representing the three sections.

CHEMISTS' FRIENDS SCHEME

The Council decided that the position of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in relation to the Chemists' Friends scheme be considered at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held at an early date.

PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICES

In connection with recently instituted public medical services, the Executive Committee reported that inquiries as to the position of chemists in relation to the supply of P.A.T.A. articles to persons in receipt of public assistance had been received. The inquiries were to ascertain whether it would be a breach of the Association's rules to supply P.A.T.A. goods to such persons at less than the minimum retail prices. The Council endorsed the decision of the Executive Committee that it would not be permissible for chemists to supply P.A.T.A. goods in such circumstances at prices less than the minimum retail prices.

APPRECIATION

The Council expressed appreciation of the following resolution from the Burnley Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union:—"That the Burnley Branch of the N.P.U. desires to place on record its appreciation of the work of the P.A.T.A. and its voluntary workers throughout the country and in their strenuous efforts to stamp out 'cutting,' and also wishes to draw attention to the fact that practically all of this 'cutting' occurs outside the craft."

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST

The Committee reported that, during the past year, there has been a marked increase in the number of proprietaries added to the Protected List, and that twenty-nine new members of the manufacturers' section were enrolled.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

In accordance with custom, the president for this year was nominated by the wholesale section. Mr. A. T. Hall (Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.) was proposed as president by Mr. S. Watson. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. D. Bohn, supported by Mr. Marns, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Hall then took the chair and thanked the Council for the honour.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT

Mr. HALL moved that a vote of thanks be recorded to the retiring president. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rowsell, and supported by Mr. Garcia, Mr. F. J. Smith and Mr. Pickard. Mr. Godber expressed his thanks.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS AND COMMITTEE

The Council elected as vice-presidents Mr. G. M. Garcia (manufacturers' section), Mr. L. Barclay (wholesale section) and Mr. T. Marns (retail section). Mr. F. J. Smith (Sangers, Ltd.) was re-elected chairman of the Wholesale Section. Mr. A. T. Webb (May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.) was re-elected treasurer.

The Council elected to the Executive Committee Mr. J. D. Bohn, Mr. W. W. Knott, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr. E. H. Simmons, Mr. P. F. Rowsell and Mr. A. Higgs. The president, the immediate past-president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer and the chairman of the P.A.T.A. Trust Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe) are *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

PRICE-MAINTENANCE WORK

The secretaries submitted a report on the price-maintenance work of the Association during the past twelve months, with particular reference to the past quarter. Reports showed that, reviewing the year as a whole, the price-cutting position throughout the country had showed a material improvement. There had again been evidence of the not infrequent association of price-cutting with criminal practices. The Council expressed appreciation.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Year-Book," 1936, p. 323.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 27, 1935.)

"VI-TAN" and "VI-TAN ULTRA VIOLET HOME UNIT" with design of apparatus (device of the mercury vapour lamp unit disclaimed); for mercury vapour lamps (11). By The Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Neptune Bank, Wallsend-on-Tyne. 562,280/282.

Conventional design incorporating face; for shaving cream (48). By A. and H. Bassat (London), Ltd., 28-37 Easton Street, Rosebery Avenue, London, W.C.1. 563,679.

"SPRING SONG"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester. 564,584. (Associated.)

"BLUSH O' DAWN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Debenhams, Ltd., 91 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. 563,684.

Hexagon shape bearing half-length figure of girl with upraised arms; for all goods (48). By Marchant Hills & Co., Ltd., 72-74 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1. 564,205. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 2, 1936.)

"EUMANDOL"; for chemicals (2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 562,622/623. (Associated.)

"FEBREX"; for cattle drenches (2). By T. Pettifer & Co., Ltd., Eydon, Rugby. 564,440.

Forty-six Years Behind the Counter

By a Pharmaceutical Chemist

IN September 1886 I embarked on the sea of pharmacy with Tomlinson Bros. at 97 Fishergate, Preston, then owned by Messrs. Bell & Fell; Mr. Robert Bell, Ph.C., conducted the business, which was an old-established one with a good-class trade. Before Easter, I remember, we sold dozens of large church candles, and all the year round sent supplies to the convents in North Lancashire. We kept large coils of wax taper, and I was heartily laughed at for my ignorance in calling it macaroni—in those days macaroni was kept in coils. We also supplied dozens of boxes of small floats for lighting. Paraffin oil was sold, but this was chiefly on Saturdays. The greater part of the trade, however, was dispensing, as we were close to the consulting physicians' quarters in the town, where there were a few celebrated men.

I next took a place as locum for about twelve days at Hayton, near Liverpool, close to the house of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Beecham, father of Sir Thomas Beecham. Whilst at this place I had a prescription for a large breast plaster to spread. Although at Preston we used to spread many plasters, and made all our own pills and tinctures, yet I had never spread one; however, I did it successfully. On arriving at Hayton the manager said they had not a suppository mould, but showed me how to improvise one by twisting tinfoil round the point of a pencil, pushing it into a box of silver sand.

My next berth was with the late Mr. Edwin Yewdall, Ph.C., Leeds. Besides the ordinary pharmacy trade, he kept a good stock of laboratory apparatus and all kinds of testing chemicals. I then went to Wakefield for a short time, and thence to Ipswich with the late Mr. John Taylor. Here I had more leisure and took the opportunity to pursue my studies. Mr. Taylor was very fond of fishing in the river Gipping; and he died later whilst on the river bank at his usual sport. My next move was to Turner's College of Pharmacy, Manchester, and after a short while there I went to Edinburgh in January 1891 and passed the Minor examination; here I had to spread another plaster—only my second one. Studying for the Major examination was my next job, and I got through.

In a Yorkshire Village

I commenced business on my own account in April 1892 in a Yorkshire village. The class of trade was "Pharmacy & Co." Paint mixing, making up horse and cattle medicines, with a little dispensing, all brought grist to the mill. I used to have orders for dozens of horse balls from a firm of contractors who were making a large reservoir on the moors. (There were no motor cars in those days.) After a term there, I bought a business in the Midlands; here we kept open till 10.0 p.m., and on Saturdays till 11.0, and there was no half-holiday. However, I gradually reduced the hours, and after a few years we got a half-holiday.

Before the war I took on the charge of a sub-post office for the district, and carried it on in the pharmacy, but the work grew so fast that I had to give up too much room to the post office. During the war we were inundated with work, and I had to have three or four lady assistants for the post office alone. The shop often used to be crowded out. Near the end of the war my health broke down; it took me several months to recover, and I decided to give up the post office, as I found my pharmacy customers were dwindling away to where they could get served without such a crowd around.

I must mention a few travellers. Mr. Daniel, of Barron, Harveys & Co., was one of the outstanding ones. He was a real gentleman, and wore a black frock-coat and silk hat, as did many travellers at that time. He was a favourite with the younger ones of the staff, frequently giving them good advice; and he never worried one for orders. Mr. Reynolds, of Hearon, Squire & Francis, with his witty talk and funny stories, was another welcome visitor. A nice old gentleman, Mr. Baiss, of Baiss Brothers, called on me for several years; and there are several more one could mention. Business to-day is far more exacting than formerly, and requires strict attention if one is to succeed.

The Institute of Export

A STRONGLY representative and influential gathering of manufacturing, exporting and banking interests of the City of London met at the Cordwainer's Hall, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, on Friday, January 10, at the inaugural reception of The Institute of Export. Sir Francis Goodenough, C.B.E., presided, and was supported by Major T. Knowles (Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.), president of the Institute, and Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, Bart. Messages of support were read from Lord Hirst, Lord Melchett, Lord Wakefield, Sir Harry Brittain, the Overseas Committee of the Federation of British Industries and the Port of London Authority.

In the course of his speech the chairman (Sir Francis Goodenough) said:—The establishment of export on a professional level is not due to sudden inspiration, but is the result of experience acquired by a body of export executives representative of our leading commercial and industrial concerns, who have been functioning for the past twelve years as the British Export Society. The objects of the Institute are: (1) To further the interests of British exporters and to give official recognition of export as a career—a career not only of national importance, but of great educational interest. (2) To watch over the interests and to improve the status of those engaged in export. (3) To set suitable standards of export training, and organise special export courses. (4) To hold conferences, arrange lectures and publish information of service to exporters. (5) To impress manufacturers with the vital importance of highly organised export to the well-being of their trades and of the country. To-day we have to fight hard to maintain our national well-being. We can only succeed by increased exports, and with that aim before it the Institute will be shouldering a task of national importance.

Major T. Knowles, the president, in the course of an interesting speech, said:—For many years The British Export Society has worked for British export. The Institute of Export now founded is the result of those years of labour. Our mother is British export trade and our father is necessity; the birth of such an Institute is long overdue. It does not appear by the wave of a wand from any fairy godmother, but standing by it are the vice-presidents, who, knowing that such an Institute must be, have blessed it in name and by action, each of them men whose record shows them to be with anything for the good of England. In the years of hard work that precede this evening we have had the closest co-operation from the Federation of British Industries and various trade associations. We know that personality is the final need in the good exporter, but we believe that there should be well-organised schemes of training. We think that export training calls for special arrangements, and cannot be a casual subject in a commercial course. In this increasingly difficult and complicated fight for exports we must have the best men. They may specialise in some branch of export work—as merchant, as manufacturing exporter, as shipper or forwarding agent, as banker—but the country must have good ones. The Institute of Export knows that some organisation must help to find the men, help to train the men, help to bring them together, help to keep them in touch with the latest developments, and it believes that the Institute of Export is the organisation to do this. Our chief trouble is the exporter who cannot believe that he can derive any assistance from an institute like this. We appeal, therefore, to all men in export eligible for full corporate membership to consider the work of the Society, and we ask the management of all firms to remind the suitable members of their staff of the value of the associate and students sections. A booklet describing the objects of the institute and full particulars of membership may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Editorial comment, p. 73.)



MAJOR T. KNOWLES

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 16

GENERAL TRADE has been on a fairly satisfactory scale this week, with most markets recording average business. Prices are keeping steady with some of the natural products firm features. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets business has moved along quietly on modest lines. Makers' prices for the leading products are mostly fully steady, particularly for BROMIDES, IODIDES and MERCURIALS. Cheap offers of SANTONIN continue to make Convention prices nominal. Some cheap spot sellers of some of the imported products, such as PHENAZONE, AMIDOPYRINE, etc. There are indications of a development in PHENACETIN.

Crude Drugs

Although these markets are by no means brisk there is a steady flow of business which, in the aggregate, is fairly satisfactory. With stocks at the end of the year at an unusually low level values are very steady in most instances, and some further advances are recorded this week. Inquiry from the Continent, so far this year, has been poor. AGAR is selling well on spot at full prices. BARBASCO ROOT continues to be inquired for and tends to harden. Quotations for new crop BUCHU are late coming to hand this year. CASCARA SAGRADA is firm, spot and forward, but business has been negligible. DESICATED COCONUT is again slightly dearer. Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL is rather easier and dull. Spanish and Portuguese ERGOT has been dull; the market weakened early on, and has now fully recovered. Sudan GUM ACACIA fell sharply for shipment of new crop, but the market quickly recovered. HYDRASTIS may move to higher figures. IPECACUANHA in quiet demand, but values of any B.P. Matto Grosso are firm. Business in MENTHOL has been slow, but conditions at the source are reported fully steady. PEPPERS are slightly better on quotation; business quiet. PIMENTO continues to advance with the market firm. RUBBER shows a further improvement in value on the week. SAFFRON is dearer and firm. SHELLAC has declined sharply. Due to scarcity of supplies on spot and a stronger shipment market, TONKA BEANS have advanced substantially. The WAX markets have been quiet, with CARNAUBA slightly easier.

Essential Oils

A number of products in this market are suffering from severe competition for the rather limited amount of business passing, and complaints of alleged sophistication of oils are not uncommon. On the other hand, some oils are fully steady, and the demand is quite up to normal. It seems likely that spot values of ANISE (STAR) will tighten up, due to lack of shipment offers during the past eight weeks. BERGAMOT has sold slowly on spot, with values unchanged. Cheap offers of CARAWAY, not necessarily Dutch, are reported. CASSIA is easier on spot. Ceylon CINNAMON LEAF is dearer for shipment and spot prices have moved up in sympathy. Some business in Java CITRONELLA at keen prices is reported. Shipment quotations for Australian EUCALYPTUS are dearer with a report that supplies are very short. French LAVENDER is quoted at almost any figure. Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON has been in fair demand and spot values tend to harden. A revival in LEMONGRASS is recorded with shipment prices showing a good recovery. Spot prices of Singapore and Seychelles PATCHOULI are firmly maintained. PALMAROSA is dearer forward, but business is lacking. Japanese PEPPERMINT is about steady, but rather quiet. Quotations for Spanish SPIKE are irregular, with isolated cheap offers.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	January 16	Value of the £
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	7.27 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	12.20	12.0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brussels	Belgas to £	nominal	20.31	16/0
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	22.40	24/8
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	10/11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Madrid	Ptas. to £	25.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	28/6
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	13/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal	Dol. to £	4.86 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.97	20/5
New York	Dol. to £	nominal	4.96 $\frac{3}{4}$	20/5
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	19.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	21/11
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	19.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	21/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2115	15.20	12.0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS has been moving on a moderate scale with very little change of importance in values to record. Makers' prices are mostly steady, whereas in the imported products keen competition and price-cutting is much in evidence.

ACETONE (B.G.S.).—The scale of prices continues steady at the reduction notified last week at £60 to £63 per ton, in drums, delivered.

ACETIC ACID.—The scale of prices is unchanged: 80 per cent. technical, £33 5s.; 80 per cent. pure, £35 5s., in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, £59, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £42 per ton, delivered free in the United Kingdom.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Quoted irregularly on spot, business slow: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; two cwt., 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., with powder 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Fair business on a competitive market: one cwt., 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 8-oz. tins, and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' scale of prices maintained: home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts: Over twelve months, minimum, one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

BARBITONE.—Continues quiet with very cheap offers on spot: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. 2d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL.—Occasional spot inquiry with quotations from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices are fully maintained: Carbonate, less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 8 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—A firm market with a tendency to limit forward sales in some quarters: ammonium, not less than five cwt., 1s. 9d.; one cwt., 1s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals, and granular, not less than 5 cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., not less than five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb., net, without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Business quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—Continental makers' agreed prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., delivered. British material: pure, 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Rather more inquiry: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Market quite steady at the home makers' prices: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 1d.; one cwt., 3s. 2d.; 28 lb., 3s. 3d.; 14 lb., 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars, one penny per lb. extra.

CHLOROFORM.—Makers' prices are as follows: two cwt., 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; less, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb., for $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Average business at former figures: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Fair inquiry, market about steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

COCAINE.—Makers' scales of prices for wholesale quantities and distributors' prices for smaller lots are unchanged for the home trade.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—A little more inquiry: bulk quantities, in 25-kilo. demijohns, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; smaller parcels, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Prices continue at about the lower level recorded last week: spot, 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

IODIDES.—Makers' quoted prices are fully steady. Potassium Iodide B.P.—1 cwt., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 2d.; 14 lb., 5s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 8d.; 4 lb., 6s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 8d. per lb. Sodium Iodide B.P.—

28 lb., 6s.; 14 lb., 6s. 2d.; 7 lb., 6s. 7d.; 4 lb., 7s. 4d.; smaller quantities, 7s. 10d. per lb. Iodine Resub. B.P.—One cwt., 6s. 1d.; 28 lb., 6s. 3d.; 14 lb., 6s. 5d.; 7 lb., 6s. 10d.; 4 lb., 7s. 4d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Iodoform B.P.—28 lb., 8s. 8d.; 14 lb., 8s. 10d.; 7 lb., 9s. 5d.; 4 lb., 10s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 11s. 2d. per lb.; net cash fourteen days. One cwt. may be assorted at respective minimum prices; 28 lb. may be assorted at respective 28 lb. prices. Jars extra, returnable; 28-lb. tins free, not returnable. Cases free for 1-cwt. lots. Carriage paid on any quantity. Contracts may be booked, with a reduction clause, for 1 cwt. and upwards for delivery over four months. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Makers' prices are as follows:—

	Per lb.	7 lbs.	28 lbs.
	s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
Ammonium	7 4	7 0	6 10
Barium	3 11	3 7	3 5
Calcium B.P.C.	3 2	2 10	2 9
Iron B.P.C.	6 10	6 6	6 4
Magnesium	5 1	4 9	4 7
Manganese Gran. Cryst. B.P.C. ...	5 7	5 3	5 1
Manganese Powder	5 2	4 10	4 8
Potassium B.P.C.	3 9	3 5	3 4
Sodium B.P.C.	3 4	3 0	2 11

MERCURIALS.—Steady business with makers' scales of prices firm: Chloride, B.P., not less than one cwt., 4s. 11d.; smaller quantities, from 5s. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Business shows no material improvement: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 5d.; five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 7d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—A very keen market, business poor: two cwt., 19s. 3½d.; one cwt., 19s. 9½d.; 50 lb., 20s. 2½d.; small parcels, 20s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Market is steady but rather quiet: 1 w-quart, 1s. 9d.; 6 w-quarts, 1s. 7½d.; 12 w-quarts, 1s. 5½d.; 36 w-quarts, 1s. 4½d. per lb., carriage paid on minimum 6 w-quarts; one demi-john, 1s. 2d. per lb., carriage paid.

PHENACETIN.—Values remain at low levels, business moderate: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 8½d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—A little more inquiry with some spot quotations at keen figures: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9½d.; two cwt., 6s. 0½d.; and less, 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are steady at the recent reduction; fair business reported: quantities in drums, 8½d. to 9½d.; druggists' parcels, 9½d. to 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention scales of prices continue steady; business about normal; sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8½d.; salicylate, 2s. 9½d.; hydrochlor., 2s. 7½d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10½d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7½d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10½d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10½d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free; smaller packing extra.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Inquiry is limited, quoted prices unchanged: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 11d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SALOL.—Business unimportant, market about steady: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. 6d.; one cwt., 3s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 3s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb.; powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

SANTONIN.—Prices from first-hands steady; some outside cheaper sellers. Not less than 50 kilos., £35 12s. 6d.; not less than 25 kilos., £36 1s.; less than 10 kilos., £36 9s.; not less than 3 kilos., £36 17s.; not less than 1 kilo., £38 13s. 6d.; less than 1 kilo., £39 13s. 6d. Special prices are in operation for export to all markets.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Fair business at former values: bulk quantities, about 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—Modest demand, quoted unchanged: spot, one cwt., 15s. 9d.; 28 lb., 16s.; 14 lb., 16s. 3d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 17s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—A little more inquiry, makers' quotations fairly steady: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 8½d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

SULPHONAL.—Dealers find business slow, spot market competitive: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5½d.; one cwt., 15s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Average business, market steady: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign material at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.;

smaller quantities, 6s. 6½d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—A fair inquiry for limited quantities is reported: synthetic fine white, two cwt., 5s. 10d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 7d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10d.; 28 lb., 9s. 4d.; 14 lb., 10s. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Business fairly good at Convention prices: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—Occasional small business on spot: Napellus, 62s. 6d.; Japanese, 45s. per cwt.

AGAR.—Fair demand on spot from very limited stocks, values fully steady. Distant shipment offers of new crop are slightly easier: spot, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 2d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, March-April, Kobe No. 1, 2s.; No. 2, 1s. 10½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Market steady but on the quiet side: very small shipment offers of Curaçao: Cape, spot, 52s. 6d. for prime in boxes; shipment, boxes, 48s. 6d.; large boxes, 50s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Curaçao, spot, 105s. to 110s.; shipment, 102s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is quoted for shipment, January-February, £32, c.i.f.; English regulus, £72 to £73, spot.

BALSAMS.—Modest business on spot, values maintained: *Tolu*, 1s. 6d.; *Canada*, 2s. 9d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

BARKASCO ROOT.—Fair business continues on spot, and values tend to stiffen a little. Prices are indicated with a parcel of 5 per cent. rotenone at 1s. 1½d. per lb., spot. Shipment offers are restricted with nothing quoted for early dispatch.

BELLADONNA.—The demand has been unimportant: leaves, 62s. 6d.; root, 55s. per cwt., spot.

BUCHU.—The market is still without firm offers of new crop for shipment. For the few parcels available here fair rounds are about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. and ovals about 1s. 4d. per lb.

BURDOCK ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels on spot in the region of 40s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—Business has been slow, quoted unchanged: Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 6d.; powder, 2s. 4d.; slabs, 2s. 3½d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, tablets, 2s. 2d.; powder, 2s. 1d.; slabs, 2s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined is still unchanged; flowers, 1 cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts and quantities.

CANTHARIDES.—A little inquiry with quotations at former figures: Russian, 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d.; Chinese, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Values for all descriptions are firmly held, but business has been distinctly quiet: spot, 1932 peel, 50s.; 1933 peel, 54s.; 1934 peel, 52s. per cwt.; shipment, 1933 and 1934 peel, about 46s., and 1935 peel very firm at 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Market is steady but rather dull: good white flowers, 130s.; medium, 115s.; mixed, about 105s. per cwt.

CLUCVES.—Values are keeping steady, business rather quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 7½d.; shipment, January-March, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal; Madagascar, in bond, 6½d.; shipment, January-March 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended January 11 were 319 and the deliveries 75, leaving a stock of 1,464. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 519 and the deliveries 112. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended January 11 were nil and the deliveries 72, leaving a stock of 1,323. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been nil and the deliveries 239 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Market is keeping steady; prime English, 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; foreign, 8½d. to 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—At the further advance the market continues firm: spot, fine, 25s.; medium, 25s. per cwt.; shipment, halves, January, 24s. 6d.; February-April, 24s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports the shipment market remains dull and is now quoted at about 86s. per barrel, c.i.f., for finest Lofoten steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil; spot, in small lots, about 128s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 110s. to 112s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

COLCHICUM.—Occasional small spot sales with root quoted at about 45s. per cwt. and seed at 1s. per lb., spot.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—No improvement in demand, quoted irregularly from about 9d. to 11d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

DANDELION ROOT.—Foreign root is in very limited supply, and is firm on spot from 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt.

DEFFRIS ROOT.—Market has been somewhat quieter but quotations are keeping steady at about 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., as to test. Shipment offers are restricted.

ERGOT.—Business in all descriptions has been negligible. Spanish and Portuguese, on spot, about 7s. 6d., with some shipment offers at about 6s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Russian on spot is quoted from 5s. 3d. up to 6s. 1½d., as to seller. Some old crop Russian is offered from the Continent at about 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. A report from Russia includes the following peculiar statement: "No new crop offers before June shipment."

GENTIAN.—Market is steady, fair small parcel business: spot, about 37s. 6d. per cwt.

GINGER.—Market has been quiet with values about steady: West African, spot, 49s.; shipment, January-March, 39s. per cwt., e.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 96s. to 100s.; small grinding, about 70s. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—After declining very sharply the shipment market has made a recovery. Business remains quiet: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 42s. 6d.; bleached, No. 1, 110s.; extra, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 39s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENNA.—A few small inquiries on the market: Indian, 30s. to 32s.; Egyptian, green, 30s.; brown, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Business has been limited in volume, values about steady: Jamaican, dark manufacturing 31s. up to 48s. for pale. Mexican, pale amber, 38s. Cuban, pale amber, 38s. per cwt., spot.

HYDRASTIS.—Prices are well maintained here, and higher figures may develop shortly: spot, 9s.; shipment, 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANA.—This market continues very firm with spot supplies of B.P. test root very small: Matto Grosso, 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Only a few modest inquiries on the market: natural root, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; decorticated, 48s. 6d. per cwt.

LYCOPodium.—Very limited spot supplies are firmly held for 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.

MENTHOL.—A small trade on spot with K/S brands quoted about 13s. 4½d. per lb.; in bond, 12s. 1½d.; Japanese shippers are quoting up to 12s. 1½d., c.i.f. for January-February shipment, and there are re-sellers of this position at 11s. 10½d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The Spanish-Italian group report their shipment quotation is steady at 62 dollars 50 cents per bottle, f.o.b. Continent; spot, in small lots, £12 18s. to £12 18s. 6d. per bottle, ex store.

OPIMUM.—Average small business with values steady: spot, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

ORRIS ROOT.—The small quantities of good Florentine root are held for 75s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. for the best.

PEPPER.—Values show a slight recovery, market closing quiet: Lampung, in bond, 3½d.; shipment, January-February, 2½d.; March-May, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 37s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, January-March, 36s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 4½d.; March-May, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—At the further advance the market is very firm: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, January-February, 68s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—The only offers for shipment received from the source are for limited quantities of rough round, all pinky, at 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. On spot, a very poor selection of Shensi is firm at 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Rough round, all pinky, 1s. 6½d.; ordinary quality, 1s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

RUBBER.—Values show a further appreciation on the week, business active at the close: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 6½d.; January, 6½d.; February, 6½d.; March, 6½d.; April-June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 7½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Fair demand with dealers' prices firmly maintained: spot, B.P., 1893, prime, 48s. 6d.; extra, 46s. 6d.; super, 45s. 6d. per lb., and less for bulk quantities.

SARSAPARILLA.—A limited business recorded with values about steady: spot, Jamaican grey, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; native, mixed colours, 10½d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 60s.; Bulgarian, 31s. 6d. **CANARY.**—Mazagan offered at 35s., duty paid; Spanish, 48s. to 51s. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, spot, 39s. 6d., duty paid; 35s., f.o.b., Holland. **CORIANDER.**—Market firm. Morocco, spot, is 20s., duty paid. For shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. **CUMIN.**—Spot, Malta, 48s.; Morocco, 48s. 6d., duty paid. **DILL.**—Indian, 11 per cent., quoted at 16s. spot. **FENNEL.**—Indian now offered at 32s. 6d. spot. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, 14s. 6d. to 15s., spot, duty paid. **MUSTARD.**—20s. to 31s. per cwt., according to quality.

SFNFGA.—A moderate inquiry with values keeping steady: spot, stocks available from 1s. 4d., with the shipment quotation at 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

SFNN.—Inquiry has been a little better but mostly for only small quantities. Tinnevely leaves remain unchanged and offer on spot as follows:—No. 1 at 6d.; No. 2 at 4d.; No. 3 at 3d. per lb. for good green new crop parcels. Alexandrian: A small consignment of new crop hand-picked pods has just arrived, but the quality is not particularly good, and rather disappointing for the first shipment; finest quality are badly needed and if available would command

high prices. Old crop offer on spot at 2s. 9d. per lb. for fair No. 2 pods down to 1s. for lower grades.

SHELLAC.—Values have weakened, business dull: spot, standard TN orange, 54s. to 58s.; fine orange, 85s. to 145s.; pure button, 80s. to 85s. per cwt., spot. For delivery, TN, March, 54s.; May, 54s. 6d. For arrival, TN, January-February, 55s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SQUILL.—Spot values, according to quality and quantity, range from 42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per cwt.

STRAMONIUM.—Spot supplies of leaves are available from 35s. to 45s. per cwt., as to quality and quantity.

STROPHANTHUS.—Some parcels of good clean new crop seed testing 100 per cent. Kombé are available and quoted at about 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

TONKA BEANS.—Supplies of frosted Para beans are very limited on spot and in strong hands, the limit being firm at 3s. 9d. per lb., with some offers up to 4s. per lb. Shipment, dearer, 3s., c.i.f. Angostura, spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—A moderate routine inquiry being received with druggists' grades now quoted from £20 to £28 per cwt., as to quality.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Dealers find small spot sales with the price in the region of 42s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX.—**BEES'.**—Quoted values are unchanged, market rather quiet: Abyssinian, spot, 120s.; in bond, 108s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 120s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 120s.; shipment, 106s. per cwt. **CARNAUBA.**—Market has been quiet and quotations are slightly easier: Fatty grey, spot, 172s. 6d.; afloat, 162s. 6d.; shipment, December-January, 100s.; January-February, 157s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 175s.; shipment, January, 165s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality firm at 220s.; shipment, January, 200s., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 20s.; shipment, January, 192s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

A SLIGHT improvement in business is reported, but competition in some lines is very keen. **ANISE (STAR)** tends to be firmer. Bergamot and other Sicilian oils are steady on spot. Eucalyptus is firm at the advance. Lemongrass has recovered sharply. Singapore Patchouli is very firm. Cassia is easier. Ceylon cinnamon leaf is dearer for shipment.

ALMOND.—Market is about steady, business modest: English-expressed, cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb.; foreign, ewt. lots, 2s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 6s. 3d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—There are still no shipment offers from the source, and re-sale parcels are reported to have all been sold. Only spot stocks on the market and holders are inclined to be firmer in their idea of values: spot, leads, 2s.; tins, 1s. 10½d.; drums, 1s. 10d. per lb., ex store.

BAY.—Quoted unchanged on the week, average small business: 49 to 50 per cent., 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—One or two holders report fair business at full prices, while others report little inquiry. Stocks seem to be in strong hands and the general quotation to-day for good-quality oil is 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., and one or two holders state they are not sellers at these figures, suggesting a much higher figure.

BOIS DE ROSE.—A little better demand on spot, with Brazilian in drums from 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d., and smaller packings up to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

CAJUPUT.—Market has remained dull: B.P., 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—There are supplies on spot at about 12s. 6d. per lb., with the forward price about 9s. 9d., c.i.f., for a quantity.

CARAWAY.—Some cheap quotations are reported, possibly relating to Russian oil. The Dutch product is unchanged and in small demand: Dutch rectified, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; crude, 9s. 3d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

CASSIA.—Cheaper figures are mentioned on spot in the region of 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.; forward is quoted at about 3s. per lb., c.i.f. Market is dull and irregular on spot.

CEDARWOOD.—Some fair business is reported at keen prices: African and American oil on spot, from 1s. 2d., in drums, and up to 1s. 4½d. for smaller packings.

CINNAMON LEAF.—The shipment market is quoted at an advance: Ceylon oil, spot, drums, 2s. 6d.; smaller packings, up to 2s. 10d.; shipment, 2s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., for a quantity.

CITRONELLA.—One or two nice shipment orders are reported for Java, otherwise the market is still slack and continues to be quoted at cheap figures: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s.; smaller parcels, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; shipment, drums, 9½d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 1s. 2½d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—No change to report here; value steady, business modest: Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 1½d.; smaller packings, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS.—The source reports a stronger market with quotations advanced and supplies stated to be limited: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

GERANIUM.—Spot quotations continue to vary as to quality of the oil; shipment market is dull: Bourbon, spot, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 21s., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 21s. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS.—Market is steady but quiet, supplies short: spot, 5s.; shipment, 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

HO (SHIU).—A fair business on a competitive market: spot, 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Business has been slow: standard quality oil on spot at about 3s. per lb. for small parcels.

LAVENDER.—This market is in a bad way, and prices mentioned vary over a very wide range. There is little doubt that the very cheap offers refer to sophisticated oil. Quotations for genuine oils are being weakened by these conditions. The following figures are about the average of quotations: 50 to 52 per cent., 30s.; 48 to 50 per cent., 27s. 6d.; 40 to 42 per cent., 22s.; 38 to 40 per cent., 20s. to 21s.; 36 to 38 per cent., 18s. 6d. per lb., landed. Lavandin is quoted from 12s. to 13s. per lb.

LEMON.—There seems to have been a fair amount of buying on spot, and prices have been steadily maintained. While the better brands are at the usual premium, prices quoted by holders appear to vary according to the state of their stocks and range from about 7s. 7½d. up to 8s. per lb., as to quantity. There are holders who are not willing to accept less than the higher figure mentioned. Californian oil is steady: spot, large drums, 4s. 3d.; small drums, 4s. 3½d.; cold pressed, 6s. 3d. per lb., with limited stocks available.

LEMONGRASS.—There has been a revival of interest in this market, and with it a sharp increase in the shipment quotation to about 2s. 2½d. for January-February and 2s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f., for February-March. On spot, small parcels would be about 2s. 4d. per lb.

NEROLI.—Market is dull and rather irregular: spot quoted from 14s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per oz., as to quality and quantity.

NUTMEG.—Average business with sales prices unchanged: English and American, 5s. to 5s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

ORANGE.—Except for the Californian oil, there is only a limited quantity of French Guinea oil available on spot, repacked in tins for which fully 3s. 6d. is required; new crop oil, now afloat, is mentioned at about 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d. for drums, landed. The shipment market is unchanged at about 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., for quantities in drums. Californian oil is steady on spot: one case, 3s. 4½d.; two or more cases, 3s. 2d.; small drums, 3s. 1d. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—The shipment market has again advanced and is now quoted at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. There may still be spot sellers at slightly below these figures, but quotations tend to move up to about 6s. There does not seem to be much demand.

PATCHOULI.—Strong conditions continue here with Singapore oil of good quality worth fully 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb. There are no shipment offers. If available on spot, Seychelles oil would be worth up to 10s. per lb., but it is difficult to locate stocks.

PEPPERMINT.—The spot value is now quoted at 4s. 10½d. per lb. Japanese shippers report stocks limited and they are keeping the January-March position steady at 4s. 8d., c.i.f. There are re-sellers of this position at 4s. 7½d. with buyers at 4s. 6d., c.i.f. In October-December re-sellers are asking 4s. 7d., with buyers at 4s. 5d. per lb. The American natural oil in drums is reported fully steady at the source with the market quiet: quoted from 1 dollar 95 cents up to 2 dollars 10 cents per lb., c.i.f., as to menthol content.

PETITGRAIN.—The shipment price is keeping up to the recent improvement at 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. The spot value of small parcels would be about 3s. 10½d. to 4s. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Market has remained dull: Spanish oil, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 10s. per lb., in one-case lots on spot: market is rather unsteady, with cheaper offers in some quarters, particularly for good quantities. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, cwt. lots, 6s. 9d.; 56 lb., 6s. 10½d.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb. Australian, case lots, 15s. 3d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—A few small spot inquiries: quotations at former figures of about 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity. Artificial oil at cheaper prices.

SPIKE.—This market seems to have fallen to pieces, and quotations are over a wide limit from about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

VETIVER.—The spot value of Bourbon in small spot parcels would be about 39s. to 40s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—For U.S.P. oil prices are fairly steady, with spot 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., and shipment, 8s. 6d., c.i.f. There are offers at under these figures.

Sudan Gum Acacia Exports

BOXALL & Co. report shipments for November amounted to 1,345 tons, compared with 1,201 tons in November, 1934. Shipments for January-November, 1935, totalled 21,538 tons, compared with 19,676 tons during the same period of 1934. The following were the chief destinations:—

Destination	1934			1935		
	Jan./Oct.	Nov.	Total	Jan./Oct.	Nov.	Total
Great Britain	4,195	124	4,319	5,275	128	5,403
U.S.A.	2,699	206	2,905	3,332	196	3,528
France	3,007	52	3,059	1,875	100	1,975
Germany	1,907	230	2,137	1,600	204	1,804
Italy	1,160	165	1,325	1,716	138	1,854
Belgium	1,537	74	1,611	1,294	246	1,540
Japan	835	9	844	1,354	—	1,354
Holland	734	45	779	611	30	641
Spain	347	46	393	506	48	554
Sweden	193	66	259	436	100	536
Norway	52	3	55	84	1	85
Australia	446	10	456	650	3	659
New Zealand	55	—	55	94	—	94
China	192	44	236	226	33	259
Canada	123	10	133	195	10	205
British India	117	10	127	15	1	16
Denmark	126	24	150	93	21	114
Finland	72	9	81	112	3	115
Poland	51	5	56	56	8	64
Rumania	98	3	101	41	5	46
Turkey	12	—	12	19	11	30
Greece	37	4	41	62	7	69
Egypt	131	13	144	306	21	327
Argentina	161	—	161	76	—	76
Brazil	39	21	60	140	12	152
Other Countries	149	38	187	261	19	280

Bulgarian Otto of Rose

The following extracts are taken from a report received from an authoritative source in Kazanlik, Bulgaria.

Up to 1929, when consumption was ahead of production, the price of the otto of rose was maintained at a low level; thereafter, when production caught up and went ahead of consumption, the price was raised to the highest level ever known. This was done just when the prices of other agricultural produce were declining. This unwarranted raising of the price was followed by a rapid decline in consumption. Thus an average annual consumption up to 1927 of 3,168 kilog. (the highest being in 1903 of 6,210 kilog.) since 1928 has declined to 1,800 kilog. The high prices gave a fillip to the rose industry in countries not adapted for its successful pursuit, and in others opened wide the door for the manufacture of substitutes which have made inroads into the consumption of the genuine otto of rose.

The problem facing the otto of rose industry to-day is twofold: (1) To regain the lost trade; (2) to deal with the over-production in the rose flowers. As a remedy for the first, it is generally agreed that the present price should be stabilised for a number of years, thus ensuring adequate supplies at standard prices. Against the proposal that the acreage under cultivation should be substantially cut down, the following remedies are suggested: (1) Total elimination of the white rose fields; (2) prohibition of planting new fields; (3) a fixed price for the rose flowers over a number of years, not exceeding the price of 1935. Further, as an encouragement towards improved methods of cultivation, prizes should be offered by the State to the cultivators; (4) withdrawal from the market, for such a time as would allow consumption to catch up with production, the Government's stock of otto of rose, or, as an alternative, its price be lowered in conformity with the current price of the rose flowers; (5) the industry and trade to be freed from State interference. The Government's activities not to be extended beyond control of the quality of the otto of roses and regulating the payments for the flowers to the cultivators.

In a further report to hand as we go to press our correspondent states that as a result of the above report the Government has issued a decree prohibiting the planting of new rose gardens in Bulgaria until 1937.

Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

John Rutherford Hill Jubilee Testimonial

SIR,— . . . regarding the complimentary dinner to Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, the Committee have pleasure in stating that the dinner will be held in the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, February 12, 1936, at 6.45 p.m. for 7 p.m. prompt. The price of the ticket (exclusive of wines, etc.) is ros. 6d. from any of the branch secretaries or members of Committee. As it is anticipated that there will be a very large gathering to do honour to Mr. Hill on this unique and historic occasion, it would facilitate the arrangements if early application by made for tickets. For the information of the subscribers it may be stated that the presentation will be made by Dr. James F. Tocher, Aberdeen, and will be in the form of a cheque. The president of the Society and the secretary, along with Mr. J. P. Gilmour, London, will also take part in the proceedings. As it is intended to close the testimonial fund at an early date and as the Committee feel there is still a number who would like to have this opportunity of honouring Mr. Hill, they would be glad to have remittances as early as convenient and not later than January 31.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID HARLEY, Chairman,
JOHN GILMOUR, Vice-Chairman,
ARTHUR CAIRNS, } Joint Secretaries,
P. M. DUFF, }
A. B. GILMOUR, Treasurer.

From Old French Records

SIR,—I have just read Mr. Parry's interesting article on "Old French Records" (p. 758). The *graine d'escarlate* is one of the most famous pharmaceutical and dyeing substances in history—the *alkermes* of the Middle Ages and the *coccus ilicis* of Pliny. The history of this article is perhaps a little obscured by the multiplicity of names under which it has passed as well as by the varying views taken as to its origin. Like the lac insect and its own successor in pharmacy and dyeing—cochineal—its character as a product of a plant—the scarlet oak—allied with the life of an insect has provided writers on *materia medica* with a puzzle. Its synonyms in different languages are positively provoking. The equivalents of the *granum scarlatum* may, however, generally be disentangled. Much literature about it is available, and for those who wish to become acquainted with the earlier references to it the article in Beckmair's "History of Inventions and Discoveries" (Johnston's translation, 2nd edition, 1814) should be consulted. Kermes has been an ingredient in many medicinal compounds; of these the *Confectio Raleighiana* has had a great reputation as a cordial. The late Mr. Wootton wrote articles on kermes and the Confection, both of which are to be found in his "Chronicles of Pharmacy." With the appearance of the cochineal of America in the sixteenth century kermes fell into desuetude. The state of knowledge concerning it before it was quite displaced by the newer drug, may be obtained from fourth edition of Pomet's "History of Drugs," edited by Sir John Hill; his notes are appended to the monograph "Of the Scarlet Grain." The student of words has an interest in kermes in respect of its name of *graine d'escarlate* because *grain* has in not a few instances become the equivalent for the scarlet or purple colour. Wordsworth, in the "Prelude," describes the bright clouds at dawn as "grain-tinctured," following Spenser ("The Faerie Queene," Canto vii), who employed *graine* ("died deepe in graine") as the equivalent of red or scarlet. Shakespeare and Milton ("Il Penseroso") have both used the word in the same sense. Probably others of your readers have met with similar instances of the word being so employed. To go one step further, the ineradicable quality of this purple dye has made the phrase "dyed in the grain" comparatively common.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

Northfield,
Birmingham.

Fourth Schedule Poisons

SIR,—Although at first sight the modified Poisons Rules look rather alarming, a closer study reveals the comforting fact that the procedure to be adopted by the chemist in selling and dispensing poisons is little more than an amplification of the rules already in force. For instance, the restrictions on the issue of poisons included in the Fourth Schedule (amidopyrine, barbiturates, sulphonal, and some others of the existence of which I confess I now learn for the first time) are almost identical with those governing the dispensing of D.D.A. poisons. The particulars to be given by the prescriber are the same, except that the prescription must be written (not written or typed), and the dose, as well as the total amount of medicine to be supplied, must be stated. The requirements to be carried out by the dispenser are almost similar to D.D.A. requirements. . . . But the prescriber is not restricted in the number of repeats he may order; and if the prescription is to be dispensed more than once, the patient keeps it until the final amount has been supplied. This is an important divergence from the D.D.A. regulations, whereby the preparation may not be supplied more than three times, and the prescription must be kept from the time that it is first handed over to the chemist. Apparently a Fourth Schedule drug, ordered on a repeat prescription, may be obtained from a different pharmacy each time that it is required. This is certainly a convenience to a patient who is travelling about. Over-supply is guarded against by the rule that makes it necessary for the dispenser to write his name and address, and the date of supply, above the signature of the prescriber. Presumably the chemist who completes the transaction is responsible for filing the prescription for two years.—Yours faithfully,

BERNARD W. GILL.

Nottingham.

[We are glad to print signed letters, even when the point of view disclosed is somewhat unusual.—EDITOR.]

Poisons List and Rules

SIR,—The local chemists have drafted the following letter, and are obtaining as many signatures as possible of the general public; we are then forwarding it to our local M.P. We would suggest that chemists throughout the country should work out a scheme on similar lines.—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE R. GIBBON.

North Shields.

[The letter reads: "We urgently call your attention to the greater facilities offered for the purchase of lysol under the Poisons Rules, 1935. In view of the alarming number of suicides by lysol poisoning we would respectfully urge you to press for the inclusion of phenols over 40 per cent. (weight in weight) in Part I of the Poisons List."]

SIR,—After reading the "Impressions of the Poisons List and Rules" (C. & D., January 11, p. 43) given by the various experts whose opinions you have invited, the retail chemist will fully endorse your remark that these show material divergence in outlook and result in divergent conclusions. Dr. Parry considers that no one will seriously object to lysol being included in Part II, whereas Mr. Wippell Gadd says that its removal from Part I to Part II seems deplorable, and likely to lead to its being sold with less discrimination. Both these gentlemen are barristers-at-law. Dr. Parry thinks it wise to have deleted a number of substances which the public are unlikely to be able to obtain or even to know the existence of; in this we may agree with him, but surely that is a sound reason for restricting the sale of dangerous poisons the names of which are quite familiar to the public. Then there is the withdrawal of restrictions of sales by listed sellers of Part II poisons; surely this will influence the attitude of listed sellers to the possibilities of this trade. If an oilman or ironmonger applies to be on the list, by reason of his sales of ammonia or spirit of salt, will he not consider there may be more business to be captured by the sale of other Part II poisons? Similarly a hairdresser will in all probability take up the sale of other poisons as well—and hairdressers have unrivalled chances for

sales talk, as the customer cannot get away. Dr. Bryant points to one of the worst alterations when he draws attention to the grave danger of the sale of spirit of salt, ammonia, etc., by listed sellers loose in any kind of container. The public have been able to take mineral-water bottles, milk bottles or any kind of receptacle to the oilshop to buy these poisons, and it is almost impossible for adequate supervision to be carried out to stop it. Far from agreeing that the restrictions on storage and supply will be severe enough to prevent many shopkeepers from applying to be listed sellers, I think a large number will do so, because the journals of these various trades are sure to point out the victory they have gained over the chemists, who have been represented as desiring a monopoly, and wholesale firms will certainly see an opening. The exemption with regard to the sale by manufacturers of animal medicines to retail customers would seem to reverse the whole intention of the original Pharmacy Acts. The exemption you mention regarding the supply of medicine by an authorised seller (p. 41) under Section 19 is a valuable one.

Faithfully yours,

IMPRESSIONIST (14/1).

The Late Mr. Fred Giles

SIR,—With reference to the regrettable passing of the late Mr. "Freddy" Giles, one of the most popular and best-known figures in the photographic trade, a number of your readers will doubtless have seen the suggestion raised by Mr. H. Hume in your contemporary, the "British Journal of Photography," to the effect that Mr. Giles's name be permanently linked with the Benevolent Fund of the Photographic Trades Social Club, a fund which he founded fifteen years ago. It will therefore be of interest to record that at the annual general meeting of this club, held on January 10, it was unanimously decided to adopt the title of "The P.T.S.C. Giles Memorial Benevolent Fund," to be administered by the president of the Club, immediate past-president and two trustees as before. In view of the wonderful work which this fund is doing in providing timely assistance to members of the trade who fall on hard times, it occurred to us that there must be a number of your readers who would like to pay a practical tribute to Mr. Giles's memory by sending a contribution to the fund which he had so much at heart. There surely is no charity more worthy of support from those engaged in the business of photography, particularly the chemists, dealers and assistants to whom "Freddy" was always so good a friend.—Yours faithfully,

A. J. APPLEYBY,

Hon. Secretary, Photographic Trades Social Club.
52 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford.

Mercury Ointment Prosecutions

SIR,—The proceedings recently taken by a London borough council should be a lesson to chemists to pay more attention to a reliable friend, the *C. & D.* It is an indirect compliment to the quality of dispensing and drugs sold by local chemists that the officials had to resort to what is pretty near trickery in order to endeavour to keep up their figures of successful prosecutions—but what are the retail chemists thinking about? That old catch of the F. and D. inspector has been worked so many years that I should feel ashamed of myself if I were caught napping by it after your paper has reported it so many times. Personally, I consider that the National Pharmaceutical Union should bring it before the Minister of Health and point out the danger to the general public in being supplied with the strong mercury ointment. There is no vestige of fraud, only an attempt to supply the public with what they want and protect them from their own ignorance. But the great pity is that in so doing chemists run the risk of being trapped by inspectors; and how will they get on when the inspectors are of our own craft. The Palace of Pharmacy will soon be built with the fines scooped in. Whilst I have your attention I should like to protest against the constant reference by inspired speakers of the Society to this wonderful Statutory Committee and what it could do if it had the chance. Do the speakers really think that other chemists are likely to behave better for the words of warning issued by them? Is it not inviting ridicule? Why should we have to put up with it? There is an election coming, and then will be the time for our protest.—Yours faithfully,

MERCURY (13/1).

Those Dinners

SIR,—There is much to be said for the objection raised by the writer of the comments on the prevailing custom of holding annual dinners (*C. & D.*, January 4, p. 3). The usual attendance at those organised by the local associations comprises the officials of the association, a member of the Council, possibly the local M.P. and one or two prominent medical men, the clerk of the Insurance Committee, a few officials of neighbouring associations and representatives of wholesale houses. But of the bulk of the pharmacists in the district, men who are proprietors of small businesses, managers of branches and qualified assistants, there are seldom any present. The man with a single shop cannot get away from it, and the employees, if they could afford to go, would mostly feel themselves out of their element. From the point of view of bringing pharmacy to the notice of people with whom we are more or less associated in the course of our daily work, and in an endeavour to promote a better atmosphere and understanding, these functions may achieve some useful purpose; but I think they have a deterrent effect on the man who cannot go, because reading the names of the people present he feels that this is a world in which he has no part, and he is apt to attach the same conclusion to the associated meetings and other functions as well. This may to some extent account for the want of interest in association affairs.—Yours truly,

PRANZO (7/1).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

A Practical Hint

G. P. (2/1) writes: I have found pipe cleaners an excellent means of preventing liquids running down the outsides of bottles in frequent use. They are twisted firmly round the necks close up. [The specimens sent by our correspondent are of the type consisting of a wire covered with a fluffed-up cotton.—EDITOR.]

A Problem in Price Lists

Mr. Eirwyn Owen (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 765) asks why wholesalers list "stamped proprietary medicines" when they only deal with chemists, and always supply the chemists with the "branded" variety. Did he mean to write "when they profess to deal only with chemists"? It is obvious that if they list stamped goods they supply them to some customers, and those customers are not chemists. Chemists could put a stop to this issuing of two packs if they would all agree to refuse delivery of unstamped proprietaries, or if they would refuse to accept any destamped goods unless the wholesale price was reduced by the value of the stamp, instead of by a half-penny or a farthing as at present. There is here an example of one of the objects of the Chemists' Friends scheme.—*Professing* (31/12).

Treatment of Hydrophobia

I have read your "Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago" in the *C. & D.* of November 23 with special interest since, prior to seeing it, I had been reading of a method of treatment for hydrophobia discovered about 100 years ago by a Russian surgeon, M. Maraschitti. Maraschitti's theory was that the rabid virus, after remaining for a short period in the wound, became absorbed and for a further period resided beneath the tongue at the orifices of the submaxillary glands, where it developed into small nodules observed by him. The average time for the appearance of the nodules was from three to nine days after the bite, and he affirmed that if not opened within twenty-four hours after formation the virus was reabsorbed into the system and the patient was then beyond hope of recovery. Maraschitti's treatment was to examine the patient beneath the tongue daily for six weeks; during that period copious quantities of decoction of *Cytisus scoparius* were administered to the patient or a drachm of the powdered herb was given four times a day. If any nodules formed, they were to be opened and cauterised with a red-hot wire and the decoction of broom tops used as a mouth wash and gargle. Many well-attested cases of cure from this method of treatment were published.—*Scotia* (27/11).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

A. W. (South Africa) (10/16).—NERVE TONIC.—The following is a formula for a nerve tonic containing vitamin B extract, nucleic acid and glycerophosphates:—

Yeast (baker's) ...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Acetic acid ...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Distilled water ...	...	...	...	...	3v.

Mix well, boil for three minutes and filter.

Nucleic acid ...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Calcium glycerophosphate ...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Potassium glycerophosphate ...	...	...	...	...	gr. xl.
Sodium glycerophosphate ...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Manganese glycerophosphate ...	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Citric acid ...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Caffeine citrate ...	...	...	...	...	gr. xl.
Tincture of cudbear ...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Sucrose ...	...	...	...	...	3v.
Dextrose ...	...	...	...	...	3vj.
Tincture of nuxvomica ...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Essence fresh cherries ...	...	...	...	...	℥Lxxx.
Water ...	...	...	...	...	a sufficiency

Dissolve salts with the aid of heat, mix the two solutions and make up to 3xx.

We have made up a preparation according to the formula, and it has remained without change for one month.

R. F. M. (10/16).—PICRIC ACID STAINS.—The following processes have been recommended for the removal of picric acid stains, but before applying the treatment to a valuable article it would be as well to experiment first on a small piece of the material:—Apply for a short time—one minute—a solution of an alkaline sulphide, e.g., sulphurated potash, then wash well with water and soap. If the stain is of recent date, apply a paste of magnesium carbonate and water and rub it with the finger. Washing with dilute solution of ammonia, followed by the application of solution of hydrogen peroxide, will remove picric acid stains from the skin.

V. H. (1/16).—HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND STEEL.—While the non-corrodible austenitic steels are completely unaffected by hydrogen peroxide, there is very grave danger of catalytic dissociation of the hydrogen peroxide owing to the presence of the metal. For this reason, steels of the class of 18/8 chromium nickel type cannot be used for hydrogen peroxide manufacture. Hence, it is very likely that the balance of 10 or 20 vol. hydrogen peroxide would be upset in contact with a nozzle of stainless steel.

H. L. (5/12).—EFFERVESCENT BATH POWDER.—This powder is deeply coloured green, and consists of a mixture of sodium bicarbonate (say, 6 parts), tartaric acid (say, 5 parts), and anhydrous sodium carbonate (say, 12 parts), together with a saponin-like substance, which produces a foam on dissolution. The whole makes a clear solution.

P. & H. (13/16).—PRESCRIPTION CHARGE.—According to the *C. & D.* Costing System, the price for the prescription is calculated as follows:—

Mag. carb. levis ...	...	...	...	...	3ij.	d.
Bism. salicyl. ...	...	...	...	...	3iiss.	3·0
Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	...	...	3iiss.	8·0
Pulv. rhei ...	...	...	...	...	gr. 48	1·0
Mucil. ...	...	...	...	...	q.s.	3·0
Tinct. carminat. ...	...	...	...	...	3iv.	1·0
Phenobarb. sod. ...	...	...	...	...	gr. 5	7·0
Potas. bromid. ...	...	...	...	...	3iiss.	1·0
Syr. aurantii ...	...	...	...	...	3j.	2·0
Aq. chlorof. ...	...	...	...	...	ad 3viij.	5·0
Container ...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0
Oncost ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0
	...	...	...	...	...	8·0
	...	...	...	...	...	48·0

The charge should, therefore, be 4s.

J. G. (1/16).—SOFT WATER IN DISPENSARY.—There can be no objection to the installation of a water-softening apparatus in your dispensary. After treating the zeolite with salt, it is of course important that before the water is used for medicinal purposes it should flow until there is no longer a saline taste.

W. V. (14/16).—RED COLOUR ON BRASS.—A reddish-brown colour can be obtained by means of a solution of antimony sulphide in ammonium sulphide. The colours range from a delicate pink to a deep red colour. By rubbing some parts more than others a high metallic lustre is obtained. Ammonium sulphide and ammonia dissolve the colouring matter again, so that if any badly-coloured parts appear they may be dissolved off and the colouring repeated.

O. S. (31/12).—LIQUORICE JUICE.—The liquorice juice sold in this country is usually produced in Calabria, Sicily and Spain. The manufacture is also carried out on a large scale in Southern Russia, Greece and Asia Minor, especially near Smyrna. The root is taken up from the ground in the previous winter and stacked around the factory. When required, the root is crushed under a heavy millstone to a pulp, which is then boiled with water over a naked fire. The decoction is run off and the residue root pressed in circular bags. The liquor is pumped into copper pans and evaporated. The extract is removed, when sufficiently solid, from the pan while still warm, and taken in small portions into an adjoining room where women are employed in rolling it into cylindrical sticks, the extract being moistened with oil to prevent its adhesion to the hands. The pieces are then adjusted in frames of marble or metal so as to bring the sticks when rolled in them the proper length and thickness. They are then arranged on a board and stamped with the name of the manufacturer. Spanish juice or Spanish liquorice does not dissolve entirely in cold water. Liquorice root yields only about 15 per cent. of extract to cold water, but by boiling water 7½ per cent. more may be obtained. The extract obtained by boiling water is more soluble and hygroscopic, thus being unfit for being moulded into sticks. By treatment of the residue with steam 16 per cent. of a dry friable extract is obtained. It is this substance that gives firmness to the more soluble matter and enables the liquorice juice to be formed into solid sticks. By treating the root at once with steam according to the Delondre process about 45 per cent. of extract is obtained having all the qualities desired in Italian or Spanish juice. Liquorice juice yields to water about 60 to 70 per cent. of extract soluble in cold water. Pontefract cakes yield about 71 per cent. Large quantities of the paste are exported from Smyrna and other ports in Asia Minor to the United States in the form of blocks for use in tobacco manufacture.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1886

Failures in 1885

It will be seen that the total for 1885 is higher than was that for 1884, the retail traders who succumbed more than making up for a slight improvement in wholesale and financial firms. . . . As far as the drug trade is concerned the figures come out remarkably well, as the subjoined short table will show more obviously. The failures of wholesale and retail druggists since 1880 have been as follows:—

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
Wholesale ..	18	17	9	35	11	6
Retail ..	95	62	72	61	28	22

It is impossible to assume that we have above a correct gauge of the relative prosperity of the trade in the years named. But when we remember that the number of persons engaged in the business has been practically stationary during these years, and that the proportion of recorded failures has never much exceeded 1 per cent., and in 1885 was not more than about 2 in 1,000, we may be satisfied that the business, if not a brilliant one, still returns an honourable living to the vast majority of those engaged in it. [In 1935, according to "Kemp's Mercantile Gazette," the number of bankruptcies of chemists and druggists was twenty-four.]

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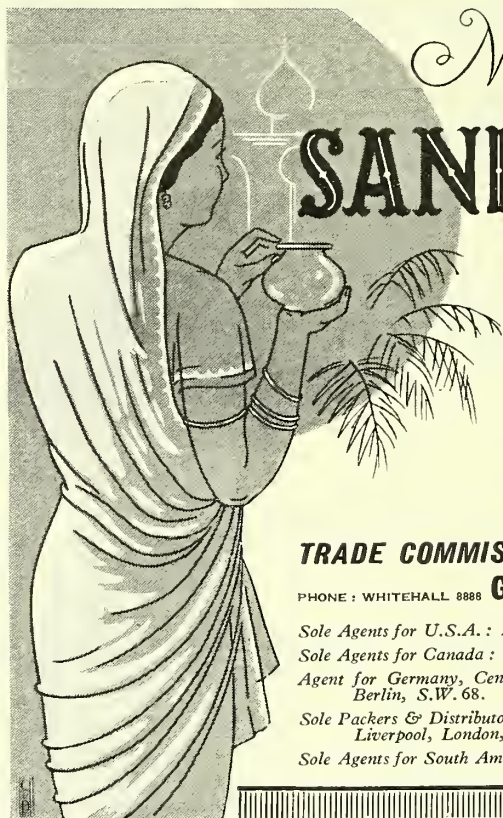
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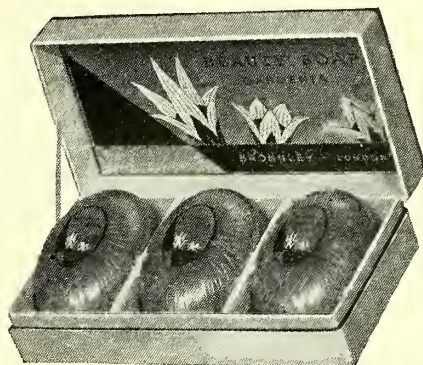
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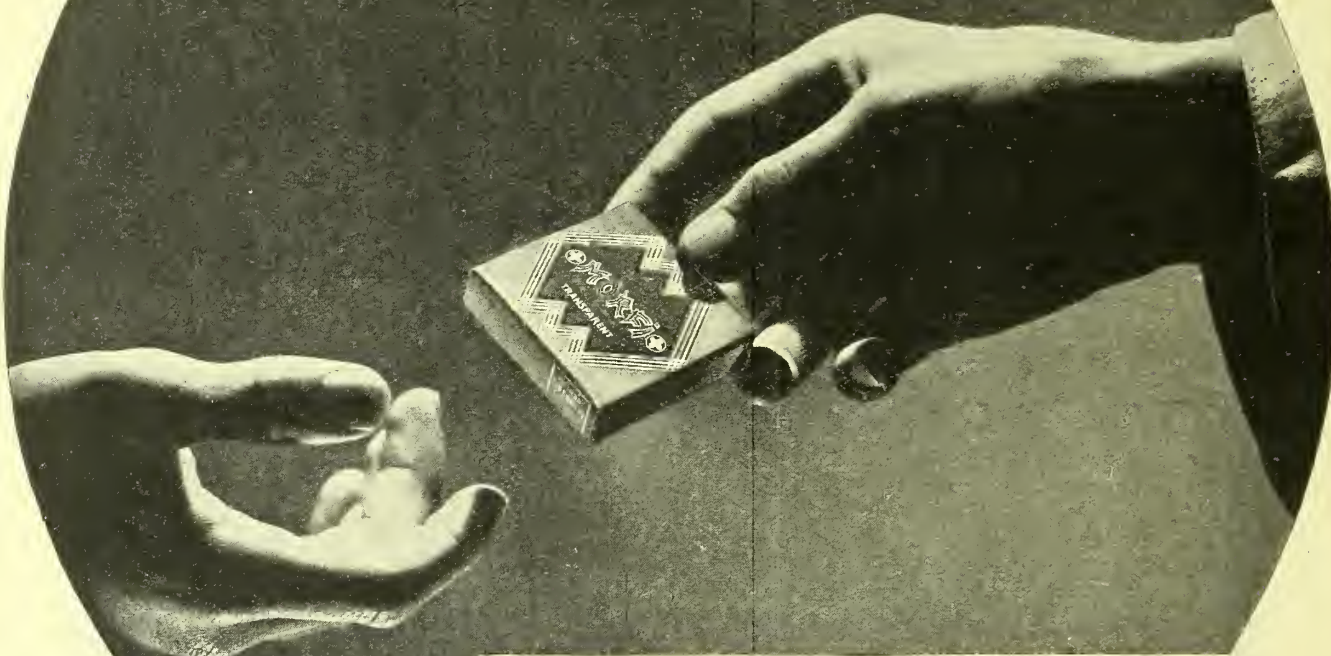
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JANUARY 18, 1936

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

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BUSINESSES WANTED and for **DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET** and **FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS for SALE** and **AGENCIES**—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

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2.—VICTORIA (NEAR).—Middle-class Business with N.H.I.; returns about £1,650 per annum; net profit about £400 per annum; attractive shop fitted in mahogany; good clean saleable stock worth about £600; rent £190; sublets amount to £185; price by negotiation.

3.—GOLDERS GREEN (NEAR).—Good-class Business situate in main road; attractive shop well fitted and amply stocked; low rental; long lease; further details to genuine applicants.

4.—CHINGFORD (NEAR).—Middle and Working-class Business with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns about £1,250 per annum; good prices are obtained; stock and fixtures worth about £625; very good living accommodation; large garden; premises for sale for £1,000; fixtures, fittings, goodwill, etc. £650; stock at valuation; no doubt a substantial mortgage could be arranged on the premises.

5.—EALING (NEAR).—Very old-established cash Drug Store for disposal; returns average £25 per week; net profit £300 per annum; good living accommodation; stock and fixtures worth about £500; price all-at £650.

6.—TOOTING.—General Cash Retail Business with Optical connection; in present hands 10 years; returns about £1,900 per annum; stock and fixtures worth about £1,000; Vendor owns property; the price asked is a very reasonable one; further details upon application.

7.—FULHAM (DEATH VACANCY).—General Cash Retail Business; returns average £1,250 per annum; manager employed; rent £140; sublet £213; price asked £865 or near offer.

8.—LEWISHAM (NEAR).—General Retail Business run under management; Rexall Agency; returns over £1,700 per annum; gross profit 35 per cent.; stock worth £550; rent £125 per annum; held on lease; price £900 all-at or £200 for lease and goodwill plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—LONDON, S.E.25.—Middle-class Cash Retail Business with Photographic and sub-Post Office; returns for last completed financial year £822 plus P.O. remuneration £120; net profit average for the past 3 years £397 per annum; single-fronted shop; stock estimated to be worth £300; living accommodation; rent £46 per annum; long lease; price £600 all-at.

10.—LONDON, N.W. SUBURB.—Good-class Business for disposal producing about £500 per annum net profit; Accountant's figures available; living accommodation if required; price all-at £1,550, about half of which could remain over to an approved purchaser.

11.—CORNISH COAST.—Family Retail Business for disposal; established over 50 years; increasing turnover, last year being £2,140 under management; good profits; living accommodation; stock worth £650; rent £120 per annum; long lease; price £1,650.

12.—SOUTH COAST.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business returning over £3,200 per annum; good profits; living accommodation; attractive shop; good clean saleable stock; price all-at £2,650 or valuation terms entertained.

13.—WARWICKSHIRE (IMPORTANT TOWN).—Medium-class Retail Business with good Toilet trade; in present hands 8 years; audited accounts; turnover over £1,450 last year; good profits; comfortable living accommodation with three bedrooms; reasonable rental; price about £825 all-at or £200 for the lease and goodwill plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

14.—CHATHAM (NEAR).—Middle- and Working-class Retail Business with excellent Panel; established by Vendors' father in 1909; stable turnover, last year being £1,425; stock worth £300; living accommodation; long lease at £90 per annum; first reasonable offer secures.

15.—DEVONSHIRE COAST.—Cash Drug Store for disposal offering scope for increase; returns £1,100-£1,200 per annum; good profits; stock worth about £400; new lease at £150 per annum; sublet £100 per annum; price all-at £650 or valuation terms entertained.

16.—CARDIFF (NEAR).—Good-class Family Retail Business with Medicated Wine Licence; established 1929; returns exceed £2,000 per annum; good profits; stock worth about £620; five-roomed house with bathroom; low rental; price asked £1,300 all-at or £500 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

17.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Very old-established High-class Pharmacy for disposal owing to retirement of vendor; takings approximately £4,500 per annum; net profit this year will be about £900; spacious accommodation over; heavy stock; minimum price £4,500 all-at or possibly valuation terms would be entertained.

18.—MID-SUSSEX.—Middle-class Business with small Panel; established 9 years; present rate of turnover £1,250 per annum; gross profit £480; double-fronted shop nicely fitted; good clean saleable stock worth about £350; accommodation over; price all-at £500 or nearest offer; vendor having purchased another business, wishes to sell as soon as possible.

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) LINES (MARKET TOWN).—Mixed retail business for disposal owing to retirement; turnover at present approximately £2,000 per annum, with scope for considerable further development; established nearly 150 years; reasonable purchase price.

(C2) SOUTH-WEST (CATHEDRAL CITY).—Branch pharmacy with excellent scope for increase under personal proprietorship; now doing approximately £25 per week; situated in main street; rent £130 per annum; price all at £750.

(C3) SHROPSHIRE.—Lock-up pharmacy situated in charming country town; owing to internal circumstances the turnover has fallen during the past year or so but under personal proprietorship should be well capable of an early £30 per week; now doing £75/£80 monthly; stock estimated at £400; fixtures £150; no goodwill asked.

(C4) WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA (NEAR).—Attractive modern pharmacy with up-to-date flat, situated on main road of high-class residential district; increasing turnover, at present at the rate of approximately £1,100 per annum; rent £125; lease 21 years; price approximately £760, including stock and fixtures estimated at £660.

(C5) ACTON.—Lock-up pharmacy situated in busy shopping street; genuine scope for early substantial increase under personal proprietorship; present turnover £20/£25 weekly; rent £80 per annum, including rates; price for quick sale £550, including stock, £400.

(C6) MILL HILL (NEAR).—Attractive modern pharmacy with sub-post office, and up-to-date flat above; present returns approximately £20 weekly, but abundant scope exists for increase under personal proprietorship; no near opposition; premises situated in rapidly-growing good-class district; quick sale desired and first reasonable offer will be accepted.

(C7) SOUTH DEVON.—Drug Store, with exceptional possibilities under qualified proprietorship; present returns average approximately £1,100 per annum; audited accounts; property also available, or lease would be granted to approved tenant; extensive living accommodation, from which a substantial income is derivable; further particulars to genuine prospective purchasers upon application.

(C8) LONDON, S.W.—Main-road pharmacy with living accommodation, at present sublet for £58 10s. per annum; turnover approximately £1,600, including N.H.I., which averages £14 per month; rent £75; 21 years' lease; net profit about £400; price £900 or on valuation terms.

(C9) HORNSEY (NEAR).—Good family business in present hands 40 years; large panel; turnover now approximately £1,500 per annum,

with plenty of scope for further increase; self-contained house; owner retiring; £300 is asked for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures; open to offer.

(C10) KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (NEAR).—Attractive modern pharmacy with living accommodation; turnover for 1934-35, £1,246; rent £70; lease 14 years; no near opposition; reasonable purchase price.

(C11) CROYDON.—Established middle-class business, with good living accommodation, including garage and garden; returns for last financial year, £1,201; net profit £300; rent £80; premises situated in main shopping road of congenial residential area; price asked, £825 or near offer.

(C12) LONDON, W.—Drug store, old established, with particularly good scope for substantial development; turnover upwards of £1,200 per annum; rent £100, including living accommodation; price £650 all-at, of which stock is estimated at £300, and fixtures £250.

(C13) WILLESDEN (NEAR).—For sale, owing to retirement, congenial middle-class business situated in populous area; present returns approximately £20 per week, with extensive scope for further development; attractive, well-fitted pharmacy; reasonable purchase price.

(C14) YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—Old-established dispensing business, in present hands 30 years; average turnover approximately £2,000 per annum; property can be purchased or taken on lease; good living accommodation; further details in strict confidence to genuine prospective purchasers with available capital.

(C15) NORTH SCOTLAND.—Old-established pharmacy for disposal owing to ill-health and contemplated retirement; property also available; present returns approximately £1,100 per annum; excellent scope for considerable further development; good living accommodation; reasonable purchase price.

(C16) WARWICKSHIRE.—Good family business with up-to-date living accommodation; no near opposition; average returns approximately £1,450 per annum; rent and rates £104 16s.; lease 22 years unexpired; price £200, plus value of stock and fixtures.

(C17) LONDON (OUTER NORTHERN SUBURB).—Main-road middle-class business; certified turnover for 1934-35, £1,580; net profit £383; rent £78, including five-roomed house; price £600-£700 all-at; owner leaving pharmacy.

(C18) WESTCLIFF.—Splendid opportunity for enterprising chemist to acquire good progressive family business in prominent residential district; accountants' figures; turnover for last financial year, £1,363; net profit, £335; rent £100, including good house; immediate sale desired, and owner will sell at sacrifice figure; part of purchase-money could probably be raised on loan if necessary.

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3.—STIRREY (few miles out).—Good Middle-class Business; returns £1,456, net profit £396; modern house, every convenience; stock and fixtures worth £750; price £950.

4.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Sound Chemist's Business; in exceptional position; returns approx. £1,000, can be doubled; handsome modern shop, every convenience; rent £65, covered by sub-let; price £550, simply value of stock and fixtures.

5.—BOURNEMOUTH.—Old-established Business with valuable proprietaries; neglected; returns under manager about £1,000; plenty of scope, main-road position; low overheads; owner retiring; price £575; personally recommended.

6.—NORFOLK.—Drug and Photographic Store; in good position in large town; returns under indifferent management £900; plenty of scope; rent £65; price required, valuation of stock only, or first reasonable offer.

7.—KENT (14 miles out).—Unopposed Village Business; pleasantly situated; returns £1,100, net profit £300; stock and fixtures worth approximately £600; price £750 or offer.

8.—MIDDLESEX.—Branch Business, in growing district; no opposition; returns £15 to £20 weekly; opening for Optics; net rent, £25, on lease; genuine reasons for selling; price £500.

9.—NORTH LONDON.—Sound Middle-class Business, with excellent Panel; returns last year £1,480; neglected; was doing £1,850; owner retiring; well-equipped Pharmacy; good position; stock worth £600; offers invited; personally recommended.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Family Retail, in growing residential suburb; returns last year, under manager, £1,570; good profits; scope for increase; modern Pharmacy (lock-up); fully stocked; price £875; personally recommended.

11.—LONDON, N.W.—Cash Retail, with Photo. and N.H.I.; under manager; returns over £750, scope for increase; rent £60, sublet £65; 15 years' lease; price £260 for early sale.

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Enquiries Invited.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

E. SUBURB.—Drug Stores, excellent position, recently refitted; good living accommodation; opportunity for Qualified man; large D. and P. service; low rent; full inspection invited. 121/9, Office of this Paper.

N.W. COAST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure a splendid Progressive Business occupying unique position in high-class district; turnover £1,500, rapidly increasing; good profits; modern pharmacy, with house attached; fitted in very best style; excellent stock; price £1,300; this is a chance seldom offered. Apply "Genuine," 272/845, Office of this Paper.

PRESTON, Lancashire.—Family and Photographic Business, main road; certified accountant's figures; Counter trade £18 week, approx.; N.H.I. £150; both increasing; exceptional opportunity for man with capital; could increase 50 per cent.; good opening for Optician; reasonable overheads; price £550. 120/2, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; low rent; well stocked; trade up to £20; price £350 all at. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

STAFFS.—Medium-class Business; modern house, with garage attached; prominent main-road corner position; audited accounts will show £300 net profit for year; rapidly increasing business, with good prospects; inclusive rent and rates 25s.; stock about £250; owner, having bought business in home town, will sacrifice at £395 for quick sale. Apply 122/17, Office of this Paper.

WILTSHIRE (Market Town).—Old-established Country Business, occupying prominent position, in present hands over 40 years; turnover for 1935, £1,658, with gross profit £641; but scope exists for further considerable development; rent £90, including 7-roomed house; long lease; stock and fixtures estimated at £630 (subject to valuation), price asked £1,050, but reasonable offers will, no doubt, be considered. Further particulars in strict confidence to genuine prospective purchasers upon application to Ernest J. George & Co., 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

BUSINESS for Sale, as going concern; established 5 years; genuine opportunity for Qualified man; living assured; house attached; cheap for quick sale; sound reason for disposal. Further particulars apply Gyte, 415 Weelsby Street, Grimsby.

CHEMIST.—Progressive Photographic and Dispensing; East London working-class suburb; turnover £2,400; Panel steadily increasing; 21 years' lease, including living accommodation; established 4 years; own client recommended. Certified accounts and particulars from Arthur H. Weeks, Incorporated Accountant, Bank Buildings, 40A Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate. MARYLAND 3894.

DRUG STORES.—Thickly populated district of Kidderminster, up to six months ago run as National Health Dispensary; excellent opportunities for energetic Qualified Chemist; 5 years' lease offered at 12s. 6d. per week, rising to 15s., inclusive of rates; audited accounts; price £225 as a going concern. Apply Cattell & Young, 31 Worcester Street, Kidderminster (Tel. 307).

HERBALIST and Drug Store Business, East London; neglected; nicely fitted; stocked; shop parlour furnished; 3 rooms and scullery; vacant possession; rent £45, rates £18; established 15 years; bargain; £50 the lot for quick sale. "R.", 309 London Road, Croydon.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS wanted by Private Chemist; Scottish country town preferred; turnover £2,500 to £3,000 or over, or with scope for increase; give particulars and price in confidence, and say whether property is for sale. 123/16, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST requires Good-class Business, with turnover of about £2,000 p.a.; South or Midlands preferred; in healthy locality; must bear strictest investigation; replies strictly confidential. F. C. Page, M.P.S., 341 Beverley Road, Hull.

PREMISES.

● SHOPS of Modern Design for SALE and to be LET.

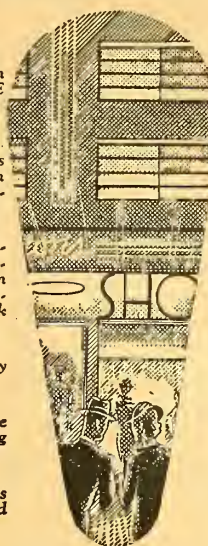
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PREMISES TO LET.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist required next to doctors; large double-fronted shop; living accommodation; low rent. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

CENTRE OF RICHMOND.—To Let, Two Fine Shops, with show-rooms; rent £175 p.a. each; fine opening for Chemist. Apply Atkinson & Marler, 21 Maddox Street, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 2874.

CINEMA PARADE.—Shop and upper part, on large residential estate, frontage about 17 ft., depth about 38 ft.; lease 21 years; rent £225 p.a. to £250 p.a.; offering excellent opportunity for a Chemist, etc. Full particulars from Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 7666.

HIGH-CLASS Shops to Let in new parade in best part of High Road, Streatham, from £140-£500 per annum. Apply Letting Manager, 17 Streatham High Road, 'phone Streatham 9627, or Bell Investment Trust, Ltd., 115 Park Street, Mayfair, W.1. 'Phone: Mayfair 4201.

LOCK-UP Shops to Let; North Circular Road, Stonebridge; rent 25s. to 27s. 6d. per week. Also Flat and Shop, £2 5s. Growing district for Grocers and Hardware, Chemists, Greengrocers or Hairdressers, etc. Apply to Owner, 151 Neasden Lane, Neasden.

MODERN Shops, with living accommodation over, to be Let from £150 p.a., exclusive; situated in new developing district; only 4 still available. Full details from Sole Agents, Shepherds, F.A.I., 71 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Holborn 8238-9.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Parade of eleven shops; lovely living accommodation; low rent; all Staybrite steel fronts; one suitable for Chemist. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

To Be Let, in Ormskirk and Chorley. Two Splendid Shops; ideal for Chemist. For further particulars apply E. Jackson, Estate Agent, Ormskirk.

AGENCIES.

DUTCH IMPORTERS (Purchasing Agents) of Proprietary Medicines in Amsterdam want to Represent English Manufacturers in that line. Manager in London last week January. Offers solicited under:

R. C.,
Bangor Hotel, Bedford Place, W.C.1

BRITISH firms desiring to enter the Belgian market or enlarge their present activities are invited to send quotations, samples and price lists to Robert Lambrechts, Importer and Broker, 3 Avenue Isabelle, Antwerp. Telegraphic address "Rolacolor." Especially interested in fine and heavy chemicals, drugs, gums, waxes, pharmaceutical products and druggists' sundries.

HOLLAND.—A Dutch Oil Factory wants to set up business relations with firms who are willing to Represent them in the supply of Poppy Oil. Such firms must be well known to buyers of this oil in quantity. Letters should be addressed in the first instance to "Poppyoil," 272/844, Office of this Paper.

IF you have a Successful Speciality which you would like to introduce to Chemists in Belgium, we are the right firm to work for you. We have a Laboratory, 3 Travellers with motor cars, and the Sales Organisation you need. Write in English to Laboratoires Pharmaco, S.A., 68 Rue de la Source, Bruxelles.

SOLE Selling Agents for United Kingdom required by Manufacturers of high-class branded Toilet articles stocked by good Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, Cutlers, Fancy, Perfumery and Toilet Goods Dealers; applications are invited from well-established firms of Agents of good standing able to undertake sole Representation on generous commission basis. Write 272/828, Office of this Paper.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED, Advertiser to finance chain of shops in popular North-West Coastal Resort; a splendid opening for man with capital. 121/7, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

THE City Council invite TENDERS for the supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgicals and Dressings, to be delivered carriage free, in such quantities as shall be ordered at the CITY HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, SANATORIA, CLINICS, etc., during the twelve months commencing April 1, 1936.

Particulars as to the approximate quantities required, Conditions of Contracts, etc., are, as far as possible, given in the Forms of Tender, which may be obtained on application to the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 40 Prince Street, Bristol, 1, and all Tenders, and samples where required, must be delivered to such Offices in a plain, sealed envelope not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, February 3, 1936, superscribed to show the Articles tendered for, but without any name or mark indicating the sender.

Tenderers must state whether they are on the King's Roll.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
JOSIAH GREEN, Town Clerk.

January, 1936.

PARTNERSHIPS.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

ADVERTISER (aged 30), who owns two Drug Stores, with increasing turnovers, London area, contemplates forming them into a Limited Company, wishes to meet a Qualified Chemist who has £100 to £250 available to invest in company, with which the businesses could be further developed; the applicant would have increasing prospects and manage one of the businesses where living accommodation is available if required; he should preferably be young, keen and a Londoner. 122/18, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks Partnership with Manufacturer of Toilet Preparations, Hair Dyes, Milled Soaps. P.C.B. 189/37, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE, practical and business-bringing partner is ready for you in the form of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY AND YEAR-BOOK for 1936. If you are not already a subscriber to the C. & D. send your order NOW. Remittance may follow later. Twenty shillings will secure the 1936 DIARY and the C. & D. every week for twelve months.

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Removed from Cheam and elsewhere for Convenience of Sale.

5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), E.C.

SHOP EQUIPMENT AND SHOWCASES, Drug Runs, Counters, Dispensing Screens, Mirrors, Silent Salesmen, Tills, Stands, Office Furniture, Safes, Typewriters, etc., will be sold by Auction by

B. NORMAN & SON

at their Sale Rooms as above on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 22, at Twelve. View Day Prior. Catalogues on application. Tel.: NAT. 6463.

APPOINTMENTS.

CITY OF SALFORD.

ASSISTANT DISPENSER, HOPE HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS from Qualified Pharmacists are invited for this post; commencing salary £252 10s., rising by annual increments of £7 10s. to £300 per annum. Form of application may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, 143 Regent Road, Salford, 5, to whom it must be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Saturday, 1st February, 1936.

H. H. TOMSON, Town Clerk.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL, READING.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PHARMACIST (Male) at a commencing salary of £250 p.a. Candidates must be either graduates in Pharmacy or hold one of the qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than January 31st, 1936.

H. E. RYAN,
Secretary and House Governor.

APPRENTICES.

APPRENTICE wanted (Male); thorough training given. Please write or apply 372 Harrow Road, W.9.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BRISTOL.—Wanted, Qualified Manager to open new branch in busy district; salary and commission. Apply, giving full particulars, to F. H. Moss, M.P.S., 120 Whiteladies Road, Bristol. Applications not answered in seven days respectfully declined.

LIVERPOOL (South End).—Qualified Manager, young, energetic capable and trustworthy, for working-class trade, with N.H.I.; state age, salary required, references, with photo and stamped addressed envelope for its return. 123/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Young Qualified Assistant; minor qualification; must be quick and accurate Dispenser and capable Salesman; permanency; state age, height, references and salary required in first letter. P.C.B. 190/5, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant required for good-class business; must be accurate and painstaking Dispenser, experienced Window-dresser and have some knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 123/17, Office of this Paper.

PUTNEY.—Assistant (male), one recently Qualified; must have had excellent Dispensing experience both General and Hospital; outdoors. Apply Mr. Framingham, T. Jones & Co., 5 Putney Hill, S.W.15.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Fully Qualified Man (30-40 years), first as locum, with possible permanent position as Departmental Manager; first-class Buying experience and good Salesman. State age, experience and salary, or salary and commission required, to Lankester & Crook, Woolston, Southampton.

W.C.1.—QUALIFIED Assistant required; London experience preferred. Apply, with full particulars, age, height and previous experience, to P.C.B. 189/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT required immediately for 3-4 weeks; must be quick and accurate Dispenser; salary £3 per week. Tuckers, Chemists, Dartford, Kent. Tel.: Dart. 379.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified, either sex; quick, tidy and accurate Dispenser, only one kept; full particulars, age, height, experience and salary required; no stamped envelopes; applications unanswered respectfully declined. H. Temperton, 101 St. Mark's Road, Enfield. Phone: Enfield 2317.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for experienced Qualified Dispenser (male), N.W. London. Give particulars of experience to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant for February 3rd; all-round man, not afraid of work; must be experienced at Counter, Window-dressing and Dispensing; permanency to suitable man. State full particulars and salary required to Bewells, Ltd., 19-21 Pittfield Street, N.1. Also vacancy for Unqualified Assistant for branch.

QUALIFIED Chemist wanted to manage Chemist and Optical business near London. Reply, stating qualifications, age and experience, to P.C.B. 189/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady for light Retail, Toilets and Photographic, in North Wales seaside town; good worker, with sound experience; reliable Dispenser and smart Saleswoman; permanency if suitable; particulars salary, photo, testimonials in first letter; applications unanswered respectfully declined. 122/20, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED immediately for S.W. London district, Qualified Lady for growing business. State salary and experience to 123/26, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Woman Dispenser and Book-keeper by firm of Doctors in Streatham; hours 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesday excepted; remuneration £125 per annum. Replies to 272/839, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant required immediately. Full particulars to A. E. Christmas, M.P.S., 33 Replingham Road, Southfields, S.W.18.

YOUNG Lady Qualified Chemist required for Shop Work; no Dispensing; big Counter Trade; state salary required. Apply Messrs. Chas. & C. Fox, Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady, Qualified, required immediately for North London Pharmacy. Write, giving full particulars, salary required and when disengaged, 306 West Green Road, N.15. Telephone: Bowes Park 3771.

YOUNG Lady wanted for Southall, Middlesex, for Dispensing and Toilet; quick, neat, good appearance; applicants must give fullest particulars in first letter, experience, age, height, salary required, photo, when disengaged. Philip Hudson, Wisbech.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant required (male or female), Wrexham district; state full particulars; all applications not acknowledged within 7 days respectfully declined. 122/19, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON.—Fully Qualified Chemist, able to undertake duties of Superintendent and Representative for foreign Pharmaceutical Products; give full details of experience, etc.; interview to follow. 272/846, Office of this Paper.

ABRITISH Corporation require Gentlemen with connection; able to introduce business; Pocket Sample; good remuneration; excellent sideline; Metropolitan districts, South Coast, Eastern Counties; universal demand. Write, phone or call Peak Electrical Company, 110 Drury Lane, W.C.2. Temple Bar 7832.

AVIENNESE Manufacturer of high-class Compacts requires Representative, London and Provinces; must prove sound connection; interview at London offices. P.C.B. 189/25, Office of this Paper.

CYLINDER Ampoules or Cartridges.—Old-established Chemical Manufacturers, 50 miles London, require responsible managing Assistant (either sex) to take complete charge of their Ampouled Anaesthetic Department; only those who have been actually engaged in Filling, Sterilising, Examining and Packing Cartridge Solutions need apply; permanency to trustworthy employee guaranteed. Address letters: Medico-Dent Cartridges, 122/9, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Flavouring and Colour Chemist with widest up-to-date experience in all branches; also competent Manager with initiative; exceptional scope for advancement; would consider amalgamation with established progressive house or houses requiring capital, large, heated, well-lighted factory, plant, etc.; please tell your friends. Reply, in strict confidence, to Harold Gledhill, Managing Director, Parsons Essence Co. (Proprietors: General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd.), Thornton Street, Collyhurst, Manchester, 9.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Druggist Sundries House require a full-time Representative for South and West; good connection essential; salary, expenses and commission basis. Particulars, in confidence, to 272/843, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known Biological Chemist to call on Specialists in Harley Street district; applications considered only if thoroughly experienced in this field and with a proved connection; state full details and salary expected. 272/847, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES desirous of Sideline required for sale of Advertised Proprietary Lines and Toilet Soaps; liberal commission basis; exclusive territory. Write details of ground covered and present representation (in confidence), 123/38, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES calling on Chemists wanted to handle as a sideline new Medicated Bath Tablets at popular price; good seller; excellent prospects for agents with strong connections; commission only. Write Aldecs Manufacturing Co., 91 Forburg Road, London, N.16.

SALESMAN wanted for London area to carry Surgical Rubber Specialities; good commission pay; state other lines and experience. 272/838, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Full-time Man required for well-known Lipstick, Compact, Powder, etc. Write, stating experience, if own car or can drive, Box 127, Sells, Ltd., 14 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN

WEST AFRICA.—Qualified Chemist, single (age 24-26); commencing salary £350 p.a.; good prospects to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars, to 272/842, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with Optical qualifications, required for healthy Eastern Colony; single; of good appearance and address; 4 years' engagement; passage paid out and home. Write full particulars to Box X.985, Willings, 133 Moorgate, E.C.2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A.A.A.A.—**QUALIFIED** (35); smart appearance, pleasing personality; City, West End and all-round Managerial experience; just disposed of own business to return to London; Supervisor or Manager's position required; adaptable to any class of trade; a real business builder; disengaged. 125/5, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—**CHEMIST** (28) desires position, Manager, Assistant; City, suburban experience; excellent references; free. Godfrey, 19 Percy Street, W.1.

A.A.A.—**MANAGER**, (35), Qualified, Sales and Display man; business builder; modern experience; good-class London, Suburban and West End; disengaged end month; £4 10s. Advertiser, 57 Woffington Road, S.E.27.

A.A.—**EXPERIENCED Assistant** (45); tall; Unregistered; conscientious and hard worker; thorough knowledge all duties and capable of sole charge; disengaged. Haigh, 25 Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

A.A.—**QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager**; tall, energetic, reliable, middle-aged; permanent or locum; moderate salary. "M.P.S.," 210A The Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.

A.A.—**QUALIFIED Assistant** (22); tall, smart appearance and good personality; reliable and conscientious worker; excellent high-class country and West End experience. Osborn, Bay Tree Cottage, Loudwater, Bucks.

A **CAPABLE Assistant or Manager** desires post in London; experienced in all branches; first-rate credentials; now disengaged. "M.," 407 Caledonian Road, King's Cross.

A **QUALIFIED Manager** seeks permanency or locum where good service appreciated; 20 years' Managerial experience, London, Provincial; undeniable references; available when required. "M.P.S.," 36 High Street, Ruislip, Middlesex. Telephone: Ruislip 2300.

A **THOROUGHLY Experienced Pharmacist** (35), Registered Optician and Surgical Fitter, with comprehensive knowledge of large-scale Buying, Branch Control, D. & P. Plant, Manufacture and Packing of own Proprietaries and Drugs, seeks post commensurate with these qualifications. 125/1, Office of this Paper.

A **POTHECARIES' HALL**—Lady (38) wants part-time work with Doctor, Chemist or Institution; small salary. 123/7, Office of this Paper.

A **SSISTANT**, Unqualified; experienced Dispensing, Counter; part-time, locum, permanency; London only; disengaged. Write "C. G.," 2A Yalding Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

A **SSISTANT**, Unqualified; over 20 years' sound experience Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Display, etc.; can take sole charge; excellent references; disengaged; any district. Hays, 23 Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

A **SSISTANT**, Unqualified; thoroughly experienced Dispensing and Counter; locum, permanency; disengaged. Hamm, 10 Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.15.

A **SSISTANT**; West End experience; disengaged January 20; Counter and Dispensing; good reference; locum or permanency. Write to M. G. Birch, 4 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, W.6.

A **SSISTANT** (27), Male; 10 years' all-round experience; disengaged; locum or permanent; excellent references. Byrne, 128 Sutherland Avenue, W.9. Abercorn 3139.

A **SSISTANT** (25), Qualified, desires change; high-class Dispensing business preferred; good all-round experience; excellent references. 123/8, Office of this Paper.

A **SSISTANT** (23), Unqualified; disengaged; excellent experience in Routine Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing. Rockall, 32 Frognal Avenue, Harrow.

B **IRMINGHAM or Near**—Lady Assistant (Hall) desires post with Chemist or Doctor; experience of Hospital and Chemists. Tiddy, 39 Hallow Road, Worcester.

C **HEMIST**, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged, desires Management or Senior; London or provinces; moderate salary. "Drug," 46 Buckley Road, London, N.W.6.

C **HIROPODIST** (M.N.I.Ch.Hons.), male (25), desires progressive position; conscientious worker, with excellent pharmacy experience, Dispensing, Photography, etc.; good education and appearance; would consider post in institution or works clinic; first-class references. Crawford, c/o 29 Breinton Road, Hereford.

D **ISPENSER**, Hall, experienced, seeks position, town or country; accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing. 123/29, Office of this Paper.

D **ISPENSER** (Hall), woman, middle-aged, seeks post, any capacity; well experienced; disengaged; Book-keeping. 40 Braekendale Road, Bournemouth.

D **ISPENSER**, Unqualified (38); over 20 years Retail Pharmacy; married; anywhere; disengaged. "Charlie," Sunnymount, Seymour Road, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

E **XCEPTIONALLY Capable, Energetic and Conscientious Qualified Pharmacist** (30), with intimate knowledge of Retail Trade, seeks a really responsible well-paid post; London or South of England preferred. 123/24, Office of this Paper.

E **XPERIENCED Lady Dispenser-Bookkeeper** (Hall) requires post immediately. Miss Thompson, 197 Station Road, Harrow. Telephone: Harrow 2104.

E **XPERIENCED Manager or Locum**; abstainer; Scotch; middle-aged, active; good Dispenser and Counterman; excellent references; moderate salary. A. Elms, Wymondham, Norfolk.

E **XPERIENCED Qualified Locum, Dispenser, Manager**; reasonable terms; town or country. Harris, 46 Argyle Square, W.C.1. TERMINUS 3732.

J **UNIOR**, Lady, smart appearance, just completed apprenticeship, desires further experience in good Dispensing business, London; Dispensing, Toilets, etc. 123/19, Office of this Paper.

L **ADY as Assistant Dispenser to Chemist or Doctor**; Unqualified; seaside or country; disengaged. "M. S.," 107 Shirley Road, Southampton.

L **ADY**, Qualified, requires permanency, locum or part-time; good general experience; would manage business. "Chemist," 220 Portsdown Road, W.9.

L **ADY** (23), Square-trained, recently Qualified, desires post as Assistant; permanency, or would accept locum; moderate salary; disengaged; London or Kent districts. "S. B.," "Dulcamara," Mottingham Lane, Mottingham, S.E.9.

L **OCUM**, disengaged; thoroughly competent; all-round experience; highest references; reasonable terms; any distance. "Chemicus," 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

L **OCUM**, Qualified; ex-proprietor; expert Dispenser and Prescriber; Scotland or England; disengaged. James Lees, M.P.S., "Beechwood," New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

L **ONDON**—Qualified (22) desires progressive post; energetic, systematic; good experiences in quick Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; full particulars or interview. Sercombe, 21 Amberley Road, Leyton, E.10.

M **ANAGING Assistant** (65); competent Dispenser, Salesman; active; single; Unqualified; moderate salary. "Aspirin," 3 Spring Bank, Wellington Road, Greenfield, near Oldham.

M **ANAGER**, Qualified (27); 5 ft. 10 in.; all-round experience, including Buying; keen Window-dresser; free for engagement now. K. Field, "The Mount," Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield.

M.P.S. (28) requires progressive position; varied experience; highest references; City or southern suburb preferred; moderate salary; free. Apply 123/39, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (29); winner of numerous prizes; London or near; Scholl's Practisedist; disengaged. "Seivad," 331 Durnsford Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

PART or whole time position or Company Superintendent in London district; elderly but active; abstainer; strictly moderate salary. Apply 123/37, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, Qualified; free after 4.30 p.m.; good West End experience; highest references; London. P.C.B. 189/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady, experienced, middle-aged, seeks morning and evening engagement with Chemist; North London preferred. 121/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Pharmacist seeks situation in England or N. Ireland; well recommended; salary £2 10s. 120/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (36); married; good all-round experience; free early February; interview Thursdays or Sundays. Beck, 193 Harrow View, Harrow.

QUALIFIED Manager (24); tall, energetic; experienced all branches, including Buying and D. & P.; excellent references; free one month. "Capable," 7 Callington Road, Maitland Avenue, W. Didsbury, Manchester.

QUALIFIED, young, smart and energetic, desires post as Manager or Assistant; good Counter, Window-dressing and Dispensing experience; free. E. Tomlinson, 165 West End Road, Morecambe.

QUALIFIED (25), good experience and references, pleasing personality, desires position as Assistant or Manager; N. or N.W. London preferred. H. C. Minton, 93 Platts Lane, N.W.3.

QUALIFIED (27), male, 6 ft. tall; 10 years' experience in Dispensing N.I.F. and private, D. and P. and Counter, making of galenicals in quantity; please state salary offered; permanency or locum. A. Smith, 25 Cheadle Avenue, Salford, 7.

QUALIFIED (41), Manager or Assistant; excellent Prescriber and Dispenser; extensive N.H.I. experience; part-time or cover considered; East London preferred; temporary or permanent. "Chemist," 103 Katherine Road, E.6.

QUALIFIED (29); Retail and Hospital experience; available for locum. M.P.S., 24 Grantham Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

QUALIFIED (22) seeks post as Manager or Assistant; keen and capable; experienced in Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter, Stock-keeping, all Photographic, including D. & P. Crook, 24 Epworth Street, Darwen.

QUALIFIED (28), single, any district, smart appearance, desires permanency; good Salesman, business builder; Family Prescribing and multiple firm knowledge; excellent references; high-class Toilet; only first-class business entertained. 272/841, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (25), smart, trained in good-class London business, also seaside and locum experience, excellent references, requires position immediately. Phone: Chiswick 3241. Horne, 45 Park Road, W.4.

RECENTLY Qualified requires situation, Manager or Assistant; good references. "F. P.," 14 Sandal Road, N.18.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, experienced Dispenser, Counterhand, Window Display, wishes permanent post, City or seaside. 123/52, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 13 years' experience in London (City), coastal and provincial businesses; sound knowledge of Dispensing, Window and Counter Displays, Salesmanship, Surgical, Photography (including Workroom); requires position (permanency) of seniority and/or responsibility; 51; tall; good appearance and education; month's notice required. Dale, 18 Bond Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.

UNQUALIFIED Junior (21) desires post West of England; moderate salary. 122/13, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

UNQUALIFIED Manager or Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Photo. and Ciné Work; free February 8th. "Chemicus," 61 Torbay Road, Paignton.

YOUNG Lady desires post as Dispenser; Certificates Hall, Matric. Chemistry; 2 years' Hospital training; splendid references. Apply Miss Greaves, 5 Strathtay Road, Sheffield, 11.

WHOLESALE.

A THOROUGHLY experienced Representative, strong connection London and Home Counties, Chemists and allied trades, desires appointment with known, reputable house; undeniable credentials. 123/10, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER offers services and 500 live accounts to house of repute; Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, Midlands; own car. Representative, 22 Avenue Road, Darlaston, S. Staffs.

A DVERTISER (34) desires position in Wholesale House, South or Midlands, as Checker or Stock-keeper; 18 years' experience; hard worker; good timekeeper; highest references. 123/14, Office of this Paper.

A 100 per cent. Salesman-Representative, with 16 years' strongly established connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, whole of London; exceptional Sales records can be inspected by reputable house requiring live Representative; salary, commission; own car. Reliance, 18A Longbeach Road, S.W.11.

EXPERIENCED Drug Traveller, thorough knowledge requirements Medical Profession, open to Represent house of repute; disengaged. 123/36, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representative; Scotland, North England; now open to Represent reputable firm. Address "791," Wm. Forreous & Co., Glasgow.

MAN experienced in Manufacture of Toilet and Medicinal Preparations; also Wet and Dry Counterwork. "E. R. L.," 67 Waverley Avenue, Twickenham.

MIDLANDS.—Smart young man (23; 6 ft.), best experience in Retail Pharmacy, requires post as Junior Representative. 123/25, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 14 years' experience Manufacturing Toilet Articles and Perfumery, and managing factory for well-known house in U.S.A., seeks similar appointment, or would consider position as Representative. 123/18, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (38), married, own car, with 18 years' experience Toiletries and Medicinal packed lines, sound Retail Chemists' connection London and Home Counties 11 years, seeks engagement; highest references. P.C.B. 189/35, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 25 years with Manufacturing Chemists, desires post with reputable firm; personal connection with Chemists and Stores London and Eastern Counties; excellent references. 32 Douglas Road, Caustonbury, N.1.

RESPONSIBLE, Healthy Representative, in good standing with all past employers and all chemists, Doctors, Chemists and Licensed Traders, desires engagement; Proprietary, Professional and/or Trade Propaganda, Sales; own car; Hants and West England. "Stability," c/o General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

UNRIVALLED Opportunity for those Manufacturers desirous of Developing Scottish territory; Advertiser, resident in Edinburgh, with exceptional connection Physicians, Hospitals, Dentists and Trade; presently disengaged. "Cascara," 8 Kames Road, Edinburgh, 12.

YOUNG Gent (26), now in Retail, desires position as Representative with firm of repute; requisite appearance, personality, and interviewing ability; Oxon., Northants and Warwickshire preferred; excellent Veterinary knowledge; would consider anything with prospects; excellent references and Pharmaceutical training; conscientious worker. 124/2, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG M.P.S. desires experience in Wholesale Buying house (Soft and Dry Goods), with view to exporting and specialising in the Empire markets (Southern Hemisphere); foreign experience, exchange handling. 272/840, Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN

M.P.S. (25) desires Wholesale or Retail position abroad; all-round Retail experience, 2 years as manager; anywhere with prospects. 123/41, Office of this Paper.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged

Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.

I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged

or expired dates); Packet

Papers, Cards (any sizes), Old Photo Goods or Cameras.

Bromide Papers, Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any

goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per

return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.

S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool**[CHEMISTS ONLY]****FOR SALE.**

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

CASH Register, "National"; prints amounts on roll; gives total; condition as new; must sell. Write P. Johns, 35 Almond Road, N.17.**COMPLETE D. & P. Equipment** for Immediate Disposal.—Pako Printer, Ensign Trade Printer, Ensign Super Gloss Print Dryer, Ensign High Speed Film Dryer, Abbeydale Half-Plate Enlarger with Anastigmat. Braid, Chemist, Exmouth.**MISCELLANEOUS.****10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.** (Box No., 1s. extra.)**A COMPLETE Range** of Chemists' Mahogany Shop Fittings, recently dismantled from well-known London Chemists; could be adapted to suit High-class Pharmacy or would be separated. Also Mahogany Shopfront from same premises. Bargain. **H. MILLS & SONS, LTD.**, Chemists' Shopfitters and Shopfront Builders, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C. 'Phone: Clerkenwell 5502/4.**ACCOUNTANT and Auditor**, capable and experienced; well acquainted with the accounts of Chemists; attends to write up books, get out accounts and deal with income tax; fees reasonable and all business treated as strictly confidential. Write or call on Cyril J. Sperry, 57 Chancery Lane, Woodside Park, North Finchley, N.12, or 'phone Finchley 3522.**CHEMISTS' FITTINGS**.—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate Glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. **F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD.**, Shop Fitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.**CHEMISTS' Shop Fittings** in Oak or Mahogany; keenest prices; 8-ft., 10-ft., 12-ft. Drug Fittings; 6-ft., 8-ft. Wall Cases; 8-ft., 6-ft. Dispensing Screens; 6-ft., 8-ft., 10-ft. Serving Counters; 4-ft. Nests Counter Drawers; All-Glass Counters; Silent Salesmen; Bottles; Window Enclosures and Glass Shelves; send for rough sketches. **GEORGE COOK**, The Working Shopfitter, 27 Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1. 'Phone: Clerk. 5371.**FOR Quick Sale**, U-shaped Steam-heated Drying Machine with Mixing Agitator; also similar for Gas Heating. 272/831, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Christy 1½ and 2½ Disintegrator; excellent condition. 272/833, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Edge Runner Mill with Cast Iron Pan and two runners 30 in. x 8 in. wide; also 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. Portable Stone Mills with stones complete. 272/836, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Large capacity Steam-heated Dryer, with internal Agitator; also jacketted Rotary Mixer and Dryer, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter. 272/832, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Tumbling Barrel Type Mixer mounted over Sifting Machine with Receiving Box; all mounted in wood frame. 272/829, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Two "Griveau" Mixers, wood bodies, with sifters fitted under and receiving drawers for sifted powder. 272/830, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Two heavy type Werner Mixers, Water Jacketted, size of pans 3 ft. x 2 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 6 in.; also smaller capacity machine. 272/837, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—Vertical Grinding Mill with 12-in. stones, also similar with 30-in. stones. 272/835, Office of this Paper.**FOR SALE**.—12-in. Krupp Disintegrator; also Harrison Carter size "C" Four-screen type Disintegrator. 272/834, Office of this Paper.**£69.**—SPECIAL Offer of Shop-soiled Mahogany Fittings; all in perfect condition; comprising 10-ft. Drug Fitting, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen, 6-ft. Wall Case and 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter; cannot be repeated. Write or telephone **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 4111 and 4112. "Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century."**£9**—COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our showrooms a Complete Chemist's Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting, Signs and Modern Interior Fittings. Apply for Lists, **D. MATTHEWS & SON, LTD.**, "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.**EXCHANGE COLUMN.**

2d. per word, minimum 2s. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

WANTED.**A PAIR** of Carboys (2 gallons); pear-shaped preferred. Particulars and price to Mulholland, Chemist, Dumfries.**CASH Register**; old type might do if sound. Write details P.C.B. 189/18, Office of this Paper.**REFRACTOMETER** (Abbe type), reading from 1.3 to 1.7. 119/5, Office of this Paper.**SMALL Ointment Mill and Mixing Machine**; state price, etc. 113/7, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS

On receipt of addressed Post Office Wrappers (not more than six at a time) stamped 1d. the Chemist and Druggist Supplement will be forwarded without cost.

LOOSE STAMPS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

If wrappers bear a halfpenny stamp only, postal delivery may be delayed.

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